Previous references. 1894-5

~~191~~

(Forest)

Later references.

Fh File No. 1 of 1894

Serial Nos. 1 to 8

68-15 Sls 21-30

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Serial Nos. 1 to 8

Major ~~Part B.~~ for August 1895

SUBJECT

Sandalwood Sales held during 1894.

Contents

81. From the I. G. of Forests.
No 2531/136 of 31-1-95
Reports on the Sandalwood auction Sales at the Several Depots in the Province, during 1894.
To the I. G. of Forests. No 12735/R. 1900 of 19-2-95
Calls for Submission of a Comparative Statement showing the Rates obtained for the diff. class of Sandalwood Sold during the current and last years.
82. From the I. G. of Forests No 2953 of 16-3-95

G. R. S.

GPB—4,000—4-7-11

CHIEF SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

REVENUE BRANCH.

OFFICE NOTE.

SUBJECT. Sandalwood Collec
and
Enumeration of
Sandal trees in Myp.

LAST REFERENCE. Letter No. 90/15 dated 23d. July 1895,
from Inspector General of For.

Paper No. (12)

In para 3 of Govt. Pro
No. 19339-47/R. 2781 dated the 3d.
May 1895, the Inspector
General of Forests was
requested to differentiate,
in his present & future returns of Sandal
wood Collections and sa
between the wood obtaine
from screen mature trees,
and that derived from othe
sources; and also to submit
a statement giving simla

for the different classes of Sandalwood

814 From the ~~Income~~ Comr. of Forests
D.O. of 26-4-95
Informs that a Memo on the Subject under disposal will be sent tomorrow

815. From the I.G. of Forests
Memo of 27th April 1895
Forwards the above Memo. ~~proceeds~~

816. To the Deputy Comrs of Districts.
No 19339-47 / R 2781 of 8th May 1895
Calls for reports on the several points referred to therein from the I.G. of Forests and issues instructions for the compilation of future return

817 From the I.G. of Forests.
No 20/15 of 23-7-95
Reports on the several points adverted to in the Govt. Proceedings (816)

818 To the I.G. of Forests
No 1948/F.T. 109 of 15-8-95
Enquires why the Contract System with suitable conditions should not be tried experimentally, an Assistant or Sub-Assistant Conservator being detailed for the purpose

Banaji Rajaji Rao

information since the year of Rendition (1881) so as to confirm the assurance that the Sandalwood operations have been so carried on as not to diminish the capital value

2 In reply Mr. Rickett states, in letter quoted under reference, that he is in doubt as to whether the particulars called for can be furnished but that however he has called for the details from the Distts. He has enclosed a copy of manual of instructions for the guidance of Sandal Managers issued by him shortly after his appointment which testifies to the fact that green wood felling has been greatly restricted

No. 90/15 of 23/7/

Paper marked in the abov

3. With reference to para 4 of the Govt. Pro: referred to above, regarding the enumeration of Sandal trees, the Insp. Genl. states that he has

Reference

issued a circular to the Dy. Commrs of Distts and enclosed a copy of the same for information. He also states that a partial enumeration has been carried out in the Bangalore ~~[illegible]~~ districts, ~~and~~ that it is approximate particularly in respect of mature trees. and that ~~as~~ it was carried out by Amildars with the help of Shekdars, Shanbogues and Patails ~~[illegible]~~ To secure uniformity a form is submitted by Mr Ricketts for approval with any modifications which the Govt. may deem necessary. Govt. Proc. No. 226/279 dated 8th April 1876, directs that Village and

Marked (B)

Marked (C)

Paper No (9)

under amani system for which there is a special sort of Moneyers in all the Sandal distts and that the collection of sandal wood by means of contract system has been condemned by Govt in Gov. No. 4782-5/186 of 16th October 1882

Paper No (11)

6 In conclusion Mr. Ricketts suggests the expediency of concentrating under a special Forest Officer, subject to general control of the Distt Forest Officer the operations of both exploitation and dressing of sandalwood in the Shemoga and Mysore Districts, such

work to do that the work of enumeration which they are now required to do cannot be satisfactorily done by them - Nor is the Auditor likely to be able to personally check 25 per cent of such work -

The return called for in para 5 has not been submitted -

According to para 6, Mr Ricketts says that the Account system is better & cheaper than the contract system -

C.
8/8/95

Note my [illegible]
on the margin
[illegible] - draft
[illegible]
[illegible] - [illegible]
[illegible]
8/8/95

Draft submitted
C.
10/8/95

Draft submitted for approval
13/8/95

Special Officer being req.d to devote his full attention to Sandalwood Conservancy and reproduction on established methods in selected localities.

Subd.
C.C.
5/8/95.

Submitted to the Hon Councillors.

As regards Paras 3 of the Pro under reply, the Dgl does not expect to be able to secure accurate information. He has however issued orders. His further report may be awaited.

As regards para 4, the Dgl has issued orders directing an exhaustive enumeration. His instructions seem all right but they are not likely to be properly carried out by Tahsildars & Village offs. There is some force in the Kadur Dy Commrs objection. The Village & Taluk offs have much heavy

Gen. Serial No. 30.]

(R.1) 189

9277
R2710

Call for a complete statement of sales obtained for the Off Plants of sandal wood & showing the amount realised for the year

Draft submd
CS
18/2.

From

The Inspector-General of Forests and Plantations in Mysore.

To

The Chief Secretary to the Dewan of Mysore.

Dated 31st January 1895

Despatched 2/2

Received

Enclosures' No.

General No. 2531
No. 136

In reply to

SUBJECT.

Reports on the sandal wood auction sales held in November and December 1894, submitting a statement of quantity sold and the amount realised.

Drafted
CS
16/2/95

Rev
6.2.95

C.S.

References—(to be entered only in the Dewan's Office).

No 2531 / 4 / 136

Office of the Inspector General of Forests and Plantations in Mysore.

Dated, Bangalore, 3/2/95.

From
The Inspector General of Forests and Plantations in Mysore.

To.
The Chief Secretary to the Dewan of Mysore.

Sir,

I have the honor to submit a statement shewing the quantity of Sandalwood disposed of at the auction sales held at the several kotis of the Province in November and December 1894. and the realization therefrom.

2. I beg to state that when the Sandalwood auction sales first commenced in the kotis of the Shimoga District, there was apparent combination among purchasers, and so virtually no sandalwood was sold there. Things got better at the Chickmagaloor auction sale; but even there all sandalwood was not sold. Similar was the case at the Hassan auction sale In the Bangalore Koti, the sale

sales, were pretty good, selling, it may be said, all its wood, also about 480½ tons of unsold wood of the Shimoga District Koties and about 45¾ tons of the Hassan Koti. In the two Koties of the Mysore District the sales were much better. About 702¼ tons were sold for Rs 2,61,382, besides 75½ tons of Kadur wood for Rs 28,064-8-0

The total quantity disposed of amounted to 1772½ tons realizing Rs 6,74,599 against 2195¾ tons sold for Rs 9,15,293 in the previous year. The quantity remaining unsold at the several koties aggregates 547½ tons

3. I further beg to add that fluctuations in exchange and uncertainty of money market added to the war between China and Japan were the main causes of the lesser prices realized this year.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient Servant

S Mitchell
Inspector General of Forests

669

Statement shewing the results of Sandalwood auction sales held at the Sewak's Kotis during November and December 1894.

Name of Koti.	Quantity of Sandalwood sold.			Value realized.			Total amount of each Koti.			Remarks.
Sagar	17	-	-	1004	8	-				
Shimoga	230	11	-	96575	7	1	97579	15	1	
Tittahalli	206	10	58	68348	9	4	68348	9	4	The quantity disposed of during the auction time this year is 1792 tons 13 cwts 9 lbs for Rs 6,74,598-11-2 against 2195 tons 18 cwts 26 lbs for Rs 9,15,293-4-3 in the previous year.
Chickmaglur	43	8	-	177	3	3				
		11	-	18,704	8	7	18,881	11	10	
Hassan	134	12	84	55706	9	"				
	56	-	-	25032	-	-				
	19	10	-	3032	8	-	83,771	1	-	
Bangalore	147	8	42	45,599	10	4				
	45	13	105	25590	4	"	71,189	14	4	
Seringapatam	169	-	42	64,445	11	4				
	20	-	-	9000	-	-	73445	11	4	
Hunsur	274	7	-	100094	14	-	100094	14	-	
	428	-	14	161286	14	3	161286	14	3	
	1792	13	9				6,74,598	11	2	

Office of the Inspector General of Forests and Plantations in Mysore, Dated Bangalore 31st January 1895.

21/2

S. Thiriette
Inspector General of Forests

Gen. Serial No. 30.]

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

189

(842)

(2)

From The Chief Secretary to the Dewan of Mysore.

To The Insp. Genl. of Forests

Dated 19.2.98

Despatched

Received

Enclosures No.

General No. 12785

R. No. 1900

Calling for submission of a comparative statement shewing the rates obtained for the different class of sandalwood sold during the current and the past year.

R 1900 X 19-2-95
2a
(2)

To,
The Insp.r Genl. of
Forests in Mysore

Sir, With reference to yr. letter No. 2531/136 of 31. January/95 reporting on the sandal wood auction sales at the several Kothes in the Province, held in Nov.r Dec.r/94, I am directed to request that you will be good enough to submit a Comparative statement showing the rates obtained for the different classes of sandal wood sold during the current and the past year.

I have &c

19/2/95
Under Secy

18/2/95

Gen. Serial No. 30.]

1895 12030

R3239

From

The Inspector-General of Forests and Plantations in Mysore.

To

The ~~Chief~~ Secretary to the Government ~~Dewan~~ of Mysore.

Dated
Despatched } 16th March 1895
Received

Enclosures No. /

General No. 2953
No. 208

In reply to his letter No 735/R 1900 dated the 19th/20 ultimo

SUBJECT.

Submits a comparative statement shewing the rates obtained for the different descriptions of sandalwood sold during the current and the past year at the stores of the Province.

Draft put up 3/4

Rw 18/3/95

References—(to be entered only in the Dewan's Office).

No 2953 Gn/
208

5

Office of the Inspector General
of Forests in Mysore
Dated Bangalore
16th March 1895

From,

The Inspector General of Forests
in Mysore

To

Secretary.
The ~~Chief~~ Secretary to the ~~Dewan~~
Government of Mysore

Sir,

With reference to your letter No 735/R1900, dated the 20th February last, I have the honor to submit a comparative Statement shewing the rates obtained for the different descriptions of Sandal-wood sold at the Several Kotis of the Province during the current and the past year

I have the honor to be,
Sir
Your most obedient Servant.

S Thiutte
Inspector General of
Forests

69

(865) (87)

Memo

Recd 27-6-95

Submitted to the 1st Commissioner 1/5

In No. 222, dated the 25th February 1875, Government of India in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, restricted the cuttings of Sandalwood to 500 tons of growing trees annually, no limit being placed upon the collection of dead and decaying wood and the digging out of roots

2 In letter, dated the 24th April 1878, No. 449 F. (vide Chief Commissioners printed Pro: No. 1895-1906 / Cf. 284, dated 17th Septr. 1878), Government of India sanctioned an extraordinary cutting of 1000 tons of mature wood. Since 1878-79, the following collection and sales of assorted wood have been effected each year

End

Year.	Collection in Tons.	Sale in Tons.
1878-79	1047¼	1080.
879-80	1,377	1396½.

each Koti, more or less the collection and sale may safely be limited to 2,000 tons a year; but for the next official year, this quantity will be exceeded owing to rough stock and assorted wood on hand at the several Kotis

5. It has to be observed that prior to the Annexation and a few years afterwards little or nothing was done in the way of artificial reproduction of sandalwood, whereas now such artificial reproduction is carried out yearly and systematically on a considerable scale and on the whole successfully. Further, the Conservancy of Sandal trees is more strictly attended to than before even to the extent of forming numerous Sandal reserves not only in places where artificial

reproduction

reproduction is attended to but also in localities where the natural reproduction is promising.

27-4-95 L Ricketts

E.+C. 15 Sc. 2

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce (Forests), 17th September 1878.

Read again—

Letter to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, No. 3667—539, dated 16th February 1878, submitting proposals for increasing the collection of matured sandalwood in the Nagar Division,

---

From the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, To the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 449 F., dated Simla, the 24th April 1878.

I am directed to convey the following observations and orders on your Officiating Secretary's letter No. 3667—539, R.-F., dated the 16th February last, recommending that the number of mature sandalwood trees cut annually be increased considerably, and that one or two officers be specially deputed for this duty.

2. The orders of the Government of India contained in the letter from this Department No. 222, dated the 25th February 1875, had restricted the cuttings of sandalwood to 500 tons of growing trees annually, no limit being placed upon the collection of dead and decaying wood and the digging out of roots. In the letter under reply, it is explained that the collection of sandalwood at present and for some years past has been restricted to old roots and dry trees, and that as a rule no green wood or growing trees have been felled.

3. At the same time it is reported that the number of mature trees in the Nagar Division, to which your proposals specially relate, has increased considerably. In the absence of precise data, it is difficult to form any definite conclusions regarding the present and former growing stock of mature sandalwood, but the concurrent testimony of the Civil Officers and the Conservator of Forests seems to leave no doubt that a large quantity of mature growing trees exists in the Districts of the Nagar Division, which may be cut with advantage.

4. Under these circumstances the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction an extraordinary cutting, not exceeding 1,000 tons, in addition to the limit of 500 tons fixed for the ordinary annual cuttings in the orders of February 1875.

5. The extraordinary cutting here sanctioned need not be confined to the Districts of the Nagar Division ; part of it may be made in such other Districts as you may direct. Nor need it necessarily be completed within one year. All details of the measure are left for you to settle, but a separate progress report of this operation with an account of the revenue realized and the expenditure incurred on this business, should be submitted on its completion.

6. The Government of India is bound not to diminish the capital value of this important monopoly of sandalwood, which it administers in trust for the Mysore State. Obviously therefore the selection of the trees to be cut must be made with due regard for the maintenance of the future supply of sandalwood, and so as not to endanger the re-production of this tree from self-sown seed. The cuttings must be arranged so as to leave a sufficient number of seed-bearing trees on the ground wherever the tree is likely to grow. For this the Conservator must be held responsible, and the operations must be conducted entirely under his direction and control.

7. A plan of operations should be framed, and it is suggested that the cuttings be at first confined to a limited number of taluks, and be extended gradually, and that regular monthly progress reports be submitted to you by the Conservator.

8. Your proposal to employ a few additional officers on this work is approved, and you are authorized to make the needful arrangements, which should be duly reported to the Government of India. All officers employed on this work must however be entirely under the orders of the Conservator, and must be responsible to that officer.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Order No. 556—69 F., dated 22nd May 1878.

Ordered, that copies of the above letters be communicated to the Conservator of Forests with the remark that the Chief Commissioner regards the matter of collecting extra sandal specially important at this time when, by every legitimate means, the revenue of the Province should be promptly increased. Captain van Someren is requested to report at as early a date as possible what he would recommend in order to give effect to the proposals now sanctioned by the Government of India.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce. (Forests), 17th September 1878.

2. The extraordinary cutting of growing trees now sanctioned is 1,000 tons in addition to the limit of 500 tons fixed for the ordinary annual cuttings. It is presumed that this will not interfere with the collection of dead and decaying wood and the digging out of roots upon which no limit is placed.

3. The Chief Commissioner does not consider it possible that the extraordinary cutting can be completed within one year, and the Conservator of Forests is requested to state (1) what quantity of sandalwood will be cut annually from growing trees in addition to the collection of old roots, &c., which at present amounts to about 900 tons per annum, and (2) in what Districts the proposed quantity should be collected.

4. In framing the plan of operations called for in para 7 of Mr. Hume's letter and which should be submitted for the Chief Commissioner's approval, the Conservator's special attention is drawn to the instructions contained in para 6 thereof.

5. The progress report called for in para 5 should be submitted in due course for transmission to the Government of India.

From the Conservator of Forests, Mysore and Coorg, To the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Dufter Department, No. 767—F. 84, dated Bangalore, 2nd July 1878.

I have the honor to submit my proposal and plan of operations called for in Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 556—69 of the 22nd May, on the subject of felling 1,000 tons of mature sandalwood in addition to the 500 tons sanctioned as the annual cutting.

2. I have in other letters reported the difficulty regarding storage. This difficulty remains, but might be met if the following arrangements are sanctioned :—

(*a*). That the old taluk buildings at Kadur be put into good order and made over to the Forest Department as a temporary sandal koti. They would require to be made safe as well as put in good repair.

(*b*). That the Sadar Distillery buildings at Hassan be also made available, as soon as they are vacated by the present occupants.

(*c*). If this is not sufficient, that the spare room in the Seringapatam koti be utilized.

3. The Government of India directs that the Conservator shall be held responsible that a sufficient number of sandal trees be left standing as seed-bearers in places where they will grow. The Government also considers that extra officers should be put on for the work. The Chief Commissioner is aware that the establishment of officers in the Forest Department is now just sufficient for its regular work and no more.

4. But one of the young men who has just passed the examination out of the School of Science may be told off for this work, and the Officer in charge of Nagar be put in immediate charge of this work alone.

5. I would suggest that the whole additional felling be confined to the Nagar Division. It has the largest quantity of matured wood. That the Manegars who are now working in different parts of the Division be brought together under the orders of the officer in charge of sandal works, and set to work in the Tarikere, Channagiri and Shimoga Taluks, till the close of the monsoon.

6. That when the monsoon is over, the work be carried on in the taluks bordering Canara and along the frontier, so that all mature wood may be thus removed as early as practicable, and the chances of its being lost to the Mysore Government, by smuggling, be so far diminished. That the work should then move on to the Shikarpur Taluk.

7. Localizing work in this way has many advantages, but one difficulty, especially when working near the frontier, will present itself. This is the scarcity of labor, and the difficulty of getting carriage. If the Revenue Officers are directed to aid the Department, these difficulties will be greatly diminished; and I think that 250 tons might be thus collected by the 31st March next: and about 400 tons in 1879—80 in addition to the ordinary work of Nagar Division.

8. Mr. Macpherson in Ashtagram has as much work as he can do in hand, and with the supply of sleepers to the Railway before him, he and his officers will be busy for years yet. I therefore suggest confining all the additional felling to Nagar. Large portions of Nundydroog Division carry no sandal at all, and the Assistant Conservator in charge can manage its collection alone.

9. If the Commissioner of Nagar can suggest other (additional) buildings in Nagar Division than those at Kadur, it would be well to utilize them. They should in every case be near roads leading to the west coast, and be in towns where merchants who come to buy can find proper accommodation. The Saits who buy as a rule in Ashtagram, Nundydroog and Coorg, and to some extent in Nagar, are Mahomedan gentlemen, who would not go to places where there was not something like fit accommodation. This provision is necessary to encourage purchasers to attend.

No. 1895—1906, R.-F. 284, DATED BANGALORE, 17TH SEPTEMBER 1878.

ORDER THEREON.—The Commissioner of the Nagar Division is requested to arrange for the repair and fitting up of the old Taluk Cutcherry at Kadur for use as a sandal koti, and also to report what other suitable buildings in his Division can be made available.

2. The Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division is requested to report when the Sadar Distillery building at Hassan can be made available, and whether there is any other building, the old jail for instance, that may now or shortly be used for storing sandal.

3. The arrangements proposed by the Conservator for working in the Nagar Division, taking a few taluks at a time, seem to be proper. Especially is this necessary in regard to the frontier taluks which should be worked under careful arrangement and supervision to prevent theft, which is believed to be very prevalent there to the great injury and loss of the State.

4. The Commissioners of Divisions and Deputy Commissioners of Districts are requested to issue strict instructions to the Amildars of the taluks in which such work will be carried on to interest themselves heartily in it and to render the Forest Officers every possible assistance.

5. The Conservator of Forests will arrange for the cutting of mature trees to a limited extent in the Ashtagram Division, a certain number of taluks being taken in hand at a time.

6. The Apprentice Assistant Conservators who have already been detached to the Ashtagram and Nagar Divisions may be employed to assist in this work, which should be put in hand at once.

A. Thimmboo Chetty
Assistant Secretary.

To—The Conservator of Forests.
" Commissioners of Divisions.
" Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

No

1878.

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE.

REVENUE—FORESTS.

To

THE CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS.
" COMMISSIONERS OF DIVISIONS.
" DY. COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICTS.

Dated September 17th.
Despatched
Received

No. 1895-1906.
R.-F. 284.

Passing orders on the Conservator's proposals regarding the extra collection of sandal wood sanctioned by the Government of India.

Mysore Government Press, Bangalore,—23-9-78.—50.

(816)

Proceedings of Govt

18

Read

Letter No 2531/136 of 31st Jany. 1895 from the Inspector General of Forests, reporting the results of the sandalwood valuations in the Central Kat'hiras of the Province in Nov and Dec. 1894.

Do. do. from Do. No 2953/208 of 16th March 1895, submitting a statement of the rates of prices obtained for the various assortments of sandal wood in the past and present official years.

D. O. letter from the General Secy. to the I.G. Forests, 24.4.95.

Ditto from the Conservator of Forests, 26.4.95.

Memorandum submitted by the same 27.4.95 as follows:-

Print in extenso.

MVS

Order thereon. No 19339-47/R2781 3/5/95

The total quantity of sandal of all classes which was disposed of in the sales under report amounted to Tons. Cwt. lbs 1792. 13. 9, and the sum realized therefor was Rs 6,74,598-11-2. These results compare unfavorably

[illegible] the year before, he should T. Cut. 46
2195-18-26
have sold ~~and~~ for Rs 9,15,293-4-3.
The causes the: contributed to the deficit are stated to be the abnormal fluctuations in exchange & the consequent ~~money~~ uncertainty of the money-market, and the war between China & Japan. ‡ The amount of ~~wood~~ ~~sold~~ unsold ~~the~~ ~~fire~~ ~~sent~~ ~~wood~~ wood remaining in stock, at the several Kot.'kis is stated to be 547½ tons.

‡ There is nothing ~~however~~ in these Returns to show ~~how~~ what proportion of the sandal realized, was obtained from green mature ~~tree~~, and how much represented dead & decayed wood. This distinction is necessary in order to judge how far the instructions of the Govt of India noted in the margin have been kept in view in the annual lopping in of stock. For, the Govt have deprecated the unnecessary ~~collection~~ accumulation of large deposits of sandal, thereby running the risk ~~of~~ on the one hand of thefts and drying & deterioration in the various ~~Kotis~~ stockhouses, & on the other of injuriously trenching upon the future ~~resources~~ resources of the country from this most valuable ~~source~~ item. The ~~non~~ normal

2 In para 2 of the J. Sec's Memo. aforesaid, the quantities collected for sale each year since 1878-9 are given. But

× Cf Conv. Code No 3667 87.6.2.78 RT 339
Do 1875-1906 87.7.9.78 R.F. 254

⊗ From the Govt of India, Revn Agri. No 1576 F 87.28.11. 77

quantity authorized to be obtained from green mature trees was 500 tons annually, but in 1878-9. an additional ~~extraordinary~~ amount of 1000 tons was specially sanctioned. ~~There is however no limit~~ No limit has however been placed on the dead & decaying wood to be collected & sold.

3 The D. C. of Forests is accordingly requested to differentiate in his present & future Returns on the subject ~~the~~ between the wood obtained from green mature trees felled & that derived from other sources, and ~~in order to enable the Govt to decide if bona fide the demand has been observed, and the present Capital value of sandalwood has is affected by the annual removals from this item source.~~

4 Under the orders of the Govt of India. ~~an~~ an enumeration of individual trees in 4 classes was directed to be made, in order to determine the annual out-turn to be offered for sale. As the ~~to~~ Forest Dept did not make ~~an~~ satisfactory progress in this work, the cooperation of the Rev. Dept was also bespoken. But there is nothing on record to show whether this ~~very~~ important operation has been undertaken ~~successfully~~ carried ~~through~~ through. The C.C. Forests is requested to submit an early report ~~on the subject~~ on the matter. ~~If necessary, a Competent subordinate Officer may be deputed for the purpose.~~

5. In the last para of the C. Govt's

the Govt will be glad to have a similar statement since 1881 (the year of Resolution) giving the required information, so as to confirm the assumption made by Mr Ricketts, ~~which~~ that the Sandalwood operations have been so carried on as not to diminish its capital value.

Mention is made to the measures that
have been largely adopted since the
Rendition for the artificial reproduction
of Sandalwood in various localities
in the Province. There is apparently no
~~to~~ connected account of these rude
plantations ~~submitted to the Govt~~ and as the Govt are
not in possession of
and ~~begged to~~ somewhat ~~hazy references made from time to time & fitfully~~ Mention data
~~to their potential value of revenue~~
~~in the distant future~~, ~~the Govt in the list of plantations appended to the~~
~~last Annual Report, especially 1882-3,~~
~~The Govt are not in possession of precise~~
~~data~~ on the subject, the Respondent
is requested ~~accordingly~~ to submit
at an early date a detailed Return
showing the situation, locality,
area, ~~water~~ ~~better~~ ~~facilities~~, &c of the artificial sandal
~~to~~ plantations, as well as the approximate
age and size of the sandal trees
therein standing —
~~6.~~ With regard to the localities from which
the sandalwood has been hitherto
collected, Mr. Ricketts explains in
paras 3 & 4 of his memo prefixed to
this Order that his operations were hitherto chiefly
confined to a ~~belt~~ zone of 15 miles
within the frontier line in Shimoga, in order
to prevent smuggling, and that
hereafter, the inaccessible & distant forests
and reserves will have to be
tapped for future supplies, possibly
resulting in a falling-off, on
account of the distances, inaccessibility
and cost. Bearing in mind the
difficulty and consequent ~~loss~~ money
loss attendant on working out in remote
such ~~&~~ distant and inaccessible jungly
quarters, the Govt would ~~fit~~ wish

CONFIDENTIAL

22

1° and 2. Ensure strict compliance with departmental instructions as regards felling &c.

Settlement of definite working plans

Mr. Inspector fail to take into his consideration the advantages of giving the collection such specified tracts on contract.

In order however to prevent indiscriminate destruction, 1° a responsible note of the Depty must mark on the trees & matters enough for felling, & the Contractor be required to deal with only such trees, on pain of penalties & particularized in his Contract. The dead & decayed wood & roots would be of course be provided for separately according to system carefully made after due inspection by a responsible Forest Officer. The early report on the subject is requested.

Dun
3 May 18

To The Insp. General of Forests
The Dy Comrs of Ptr.

3/5/95

Since then
an memorandum
at our disposal
point
3/5/95

READ :—

Letter No. 2531—136, dated 31st January 1895, from the Inspector General of Forests, reporting the results of the sandalwood sales held in the several Kothies of the Province in November and December 1894.

Letter No. 2953—208, dated 16th March 1895, from the Inspector General of Forests, submitting a statement of the rates of prices obtained for the various assortments of sandalwood in the past and present official years.

Demi official letter from the General Secretary to the Inspector General of Forests, dated 24th April 1895.

Demi official letter from the Inspector General of Forests, dated 26th April 1895.

Memorandum submitted by the same, dated 27th April 1895, as follows:—

In No. 222, dated the 25th February 1875, Government of India in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, restricted the cuttings of sandalwood to 500 tons of *growing trees* annually, no limit being placed upon the collection of *dead and decaying* wood and the *digging out* of roots.

In letter dated the 24th April 1878, No. 449 F. (*vide* Chief Commissioner's printed Proceedings No. 1895-1906—R. F. 284, dated 17th September 1878), Government of India sanctioned an extraordinary cutting of 1,000 tons of mature wood. Since 1878-79, the following collection and sales of assorted wood have been effected each year:—

Year.	Collection in Tons.	Sale in Tons.
1878-79	1,047¼	1,080
1879-80	1,377	1,396½
1880-81	1,718½	1,653
1881-82	2,150¼	1,852¾
1882-83	2,245¾	1,785¼
1883-84	1,868	1,937
1884-85	2,046	1,361¼
1885-86	1,288¾	2,044
1886-87	1,619¾	2,035¼
1887-88	2,505¼	2,261½
1888-89	2,297	1,832½
1889-90	1,807	2,348½
1890-91	2,891¼	2,595½
1891-92	2,665	2,439¼
1892-93	2,456¾	1,982¼

3. The increased collection is chiefly owing to systematic collection of mature, dead and decaying wood within five miles of the frontier in the Shimoga District to prevent smuggling.

4. It must be noted that the limit of 500 tons of growing trees, as restricted to by the Government of India, has been scarcely exceeded, as only *dry*, *dead* and *decaying* trees are generally felled and green mature trees only occasionally, as is evident from the large percentage of hollow wood, "Jaj pokal" being sold year after year. In some Districts, only the accessible parts of Sandal tracts have hitherto been worked, the more distant localities not being touched, owing to extra labor and cost. Hereafter, such distant inaccessible localities have to be tapped, the collection and sale may somewhat be curtailed, owing to increased cost which it involves. We have at present eight Kothies in the following Districts:—

	Number.
Bangalore	1
Mysore	2
Hassan	1
Shimoga	3
Kadur	1
	8

At the rate of 250 tons to each Kothi, more or less, the collection and sale may safely be limited to 2,000 tons a year; but for the next official year, this quantity will be exceeded owing to rough, stock and assorted wood on hand at the several Kothies.

5. It has to be observed that prior to the Rendition and a few years afterwards, little or nothing was done in the way of artificial reproduction of sandalwood, whereas now such artificial reproduction is carried out yearly and systematically on a considerable scale, and on the whole successfully. Further, the conservancy of sandal trees is more strictly attended to than before, even to the extent of forming numerous sandal reserves, not only in places where artificial reproduction is attended to, but also in localities where the natural reproduction is promising.

No. 19339-47—R. 2781, DATED, BANGALOE, 3RD MAY 1895.

ORDER THEREON.—The total quantity of sandal of all classes which was disposed of in the sales under report amounted to tons. 1,792, cwts. 13, lbs. 9, and the sum realized therefor was Rs. 6,74,598-11-2. These results compare unfavorably with those of the year before, in which tons. 2,195, cwts. 18, lbs. 26 were sold for Rs. 9,15,293-4-3. The causes which contributed to the deficit are stated to be the abrupt fluctuations in exchange and the consequent unsteadiness of the money-market, and the war between China and Japan. The amount of the fragrant wood remaining in stock unsold at the several Kothies is stated to be 547½ tons.

2. In para 2 of the Inspector General's memorandum aforesaid, the quantities collected and sold each year since 1878-79 are given. But there is nothing in these returns to show what proportion of the sandal realized each year was obtained from green mature trees, and how much represented dead and decayed wood. This distinction is necessary in order to judge how far the instructions of the Government of India noted in the margin have been kept in view in the annual laying in of stock. For, the Government* have deprecated the unnecessary accumulation of large deposits of sandal, thereby running the risk on the one hand of thefts and driage and deterioration in the various storehouses, and on the other of injuriously trenching upon the future resources of the country from this most valuable item. The normal quantity authorized to be obtained from green mature trees was 500 tons annually, but in 1878-79, an additional amount of 1,000 tons. was specially sanctioned. No limit has, however, been placed on the dead and decaying wood to be collected and sold.

Chief Commissioner's Order No. 3667—R. T. 539, dated 16th February 1878.
Ditto No. 1895-1906—R. F. 284, dated 17th September 1878.
* From the Govt. of India, Rev. and Agricultural, No. 1576 F., dated 28th November 1877.

3. The Inspector General of Forests is accordingly requested to differentiate in his present and future returns on the subject between the wood obtained from green mature trees felled and that derived from other sources, and the Government would be glad to have a similar statement since 1881 (the year of Rendition) giving the required information, so as to confirm the assurance made by Mr. Ricketts, that the sandalwood operations have been so carried on as not to diminish its capital value.

4. Under the orders of the Government of India, an enumeration of sandal trees in four classes was directed to be made, in order to determine the annual outturn to be offered for sale. As the Forest Department did not make satsifactory progress in this work, the co-operation of the Revenue Department was also be spoken. But there is nothing on record to show whether this important operation has been undertaken and successfully carried through. The Inspector General of Forests is requested to submit an early report in the matter.

5. In the last para of the Inspector General's memorandum read above, allusion is made to the measures that have been largely adopted since the Rendition for the artificial reproduction of sandalwood in various localities in the Province. There is apparently no connected account of such plantations and as the Government are not in possession of precise data on the subject, the Inspector General is requested to submit at an early date a detailed return showing the situation, locality, area, &c., of the artificial sandal plantations, as well as the approximate age and size of the sandal trees therein standing.

6. With regard to the localities from which the sandalwood has been hitherto collected, Mr. Ricketts, explains in paras 3 and 4 of his memorandum prefixed to this order that his operations were hitherto chiefly confined to a zone of 5 miles within the frontier line in Shimoga, in order to prevent smuggling, and that hereafter, the inaccessible and distant forests and preserves will have to be tapped for future supplies, possibly resulting in a falling off, on account of the distances, inaccessibility and cost. Bearing in mind the difficulty and consequent money loss attendant on working out in amani such distant and inaccessible jungly quarters, the

Government would wish the Inspector General to take into his early consideratio the advantages of giving the collections in such specified tracts on contract. I order however to prevent indiscriminate destruction, and to ensure strict complianc with departmental instructions as regards felling, &c. a responsible subordinat officer of the Department may mark out the trees mature enough for felling, and th contractor should be required to deal with only such trees, on pain of preventiv penalties to be particularized in his contract bond. The dead and decayed wood an roots would of course be provided for separately according to estimates carefull made after due inspection by responsible Forest Officers, and settlement of definit working plans

7: An early report on the subject is requested.

V. N. NARASIMMIYENGAR,
General Secretar

To—The Inspector General of Forests in Mysore.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts

[Gen. 30.]

From

The Inspector General of Forests and Plantations in Mysore.

To

Revenue
The ~~General~~ Secretary to the Government of Mysore.

Dated

Despatched 23rd July 1895.

Received

General No. 90
No. 15
Enclosure No. 6

Government Proceeding
~~In reply to~~ No. 19339-47, dated 3rd May 1895.
& 2781

SUBJECT.

Reports on the several points referred to in the above, including sandal enumeration to be carried on throughout the Provin

Rev-Forests
Nil
[illegible] 12/8/95

Office note subd
[illegible]
8/95

Submitted -

Sandal wood obtained from green mature trees felled will in the future returns separately shown from that obtained from other sources.

About furnishing similar information from 1881 the Insp-Gen'l. is doubtful, as the distinction has not been kept up & the particulars are not given in the monthly returns.

The work of enumeration has not been successfully carried through. In fact it does not appear to have been started on a systematic basis. The Insp-Gen'l proposes that the work be done by forest officers & their Eff: so far as the State & Dist: Forests are concerned, and by the village officials as regards the trees standing on lands outside the State & Dist: Forests.

Collection of sandalwood in distant & inaccessible jungly quarters - the Insp-Gen'l is not in favor of the contract system - He wants the work to be done under the control of a special forest officer

Submitted for orders
N
7/8/95

References (to be entered only in the Dewan's Office.)

No. 90/15
Enclosure 6

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF FORESTS AND PLANTATIONS IN MYSORE,

Dated, Bangalore, July 22nd 1895

From C. Ricketts Esqr.
~~THE~~ INSPECTOR GENERAL OF FORESTS AND PLANTATIONS IN MYSORE.

To Revenue
THE ~~GENERAL~~ SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE.

SIR,

With reference to Government Proceedings No. 19339-47, dated 3rd May last, calling for report on several points adverted to therein I have the honor to state as follows:—

Quantity of wood obtained from mature sandal trees (Para 3).

2. In the monthly sandalwood returns received from Districts, the Quantity of sandal wood obtained from mature trees is not shown separately from that obtained from dead and decaying trees. Hence I am in doubt as to whether the particulars called for by Government can be furnished. I have however called for such details, if available from 1881, directing at the same time to enter such details in

in future returns rendered to my office That Sandal collection has been systematised and that green wood felling has been greatly restricted will be seen from para 4 of the enclosed printed manual issued for guidance shortly after my appointment as Inspector General of Forests

Enumeration of Sandal trees (Para 4).

3 I have no complete correspondence or information on the subject. I have yet been able to find only two printed Proceedings of the late Chief Commissioner Nos $\frac{226}{R.F.\ 3}$ and $\frac{1975}{R.F.\ 46}$ dated respectively 8th April and 3rd June 1876. I have addressed a circular to the Deputy Commissioners on the subject and enclose copy of the same for the information of Government. Even if the enumeration had been conducted

conducted then, i.e. about twenty years ago, it is desirable that a census of the trees should be taken now to afford data for future collection. Some time before the receipt of the present Government order, the enumeration of sandalwood trees in the Bangalore District was taken up as per my orders in connection with Mr. Russell's report that capital stock was diminishing and that collection should be reduced to 30 tons per annum. The results of this enumeration so far as village lands were dealt with shew that 7,68[illegible] decayed or decaying trees, 614 dry trees, 12,755 mature trees, and 72,649 young trees were counted out in the several taluks of the District, excepting Kankanhalli, which abounds in

sandalwood

Sandalwood, and the Bangalore Taluks from which lists have yet to be received. This enumeration carried out by Amildars with the help of their Sheikdars, Shanbogues and Potails is at best approximate particularly in respect to mature trees. As regards the Sandalwood resources of State Forests it is reported both by Mr Russell's predecessor and successor in office that trees of all stages of growth are to be found including top-dry and mature trees in pretty large numbers in more remote parts of certain Forests. At one time the area under Sandal-growth in Closepet and Kankanhalli Taluks was roughly estimated at 30,000 acres and whatever there is, it is being largely

supplemented

supplemented by annual dibbling and sowing operations carried on in Sereeb jungles, village lands and Plantations. Now that a regular census of Sandal trees is being taken under Government orders, conveyed in paras 4 and 5 of the Proceedings under reply, the resources of Sandal-wood both natural and artificial will be fully ascertained. In furtherance of this important measure and with a view to secure uniformity I would suggest that the accompanying form with such modifications as Government may consider necessary and direct, be printed and supplied to Deputy Commissioners and Amildars with needful instructions for the early

May an approved plan the say any modifications required

and

and careful prosecution of the work, checking a certain percentage of it personally, as a test of correct enumeration taken by their subordinates. The statement received from Revenue and Forest Sub-ordinates may be compiled Taluk-war in the District Forest Office and the same transmitted to me for submission to Government.

4. In connection with this subject it is not out of place to mention or to submit copies* of correspondence between the Deputy Commissioner, Kadur and myself regarding the enumeration of Sandal trees in the Government villages within a radius of 5 to 7 miles from the limits of Sringeri Jahagir. It will

No. 1661 dated 9th June 1895 from Deputy Commissioner Kadur.
Camp No. 436 dated 21st do do
No. 911 dated 26th do from do

will be seen that Mr Sparkes is against the employment of village officials on the above work on the ground that the Potails, identified with ryots who look upon sandal trees as their enemy cannot be expected to bring on the list all the sandal trees existing that the Amildars and Sheikdars who have multifarious duties to attend to could not check the Potail's enumeration, and that therefore a Special Forest staff should be appointed for the work. Far from agreeing in the above remarks and proposals, I beg to state that as directed in Government Proceedings No. $\frac{226}{R.F.3}$, dated 8th April 1876 the Taluk and Village officials

who

Sanction due to Sandal-wood. The village officers must co-operate in the work of enumerating sandal trees in the forest of Government and Inam lands.

who, are the natural guardians of Sandal-wood ought to take up the work of enumerating Sandal trees Standing on lands whether Government or Inam, lying outside the State and District Forests which will be explored by the Forest officials and all trees therein, counted by them and which will be an enormous work for them in addition to their other duties I beg that orders on the above may be passed

Collection by contract (Para 6).

5 As regards Sandalwood Collection the Government seem to be of opinion that it is better and more cheaply done on contract than in Amani. It may perhaps be so with regard to accessible localities and even there a well-conducted

Why not the contract system in accessible lands?

well conducted amani system would prove more advantageous as will be seen from the marginal comparative statement furnished by the Shimoga District Forest Officer, with reference to my remarks on the a District Forest Report for 1893-94. For the Conservancy and extraction of Sandal wood we have a special establishment of salaried manegars in all the sandal districts and this agency works the sandalwood tracts with a certain amount of responsibility and care far from the contract system.

Name of Kothi.	Cost in previous years including collection and carting under contract system Rs/Ans	Cost during 1893-94. Maximum	Minimum	Average	Average cost of collection per ton	Carting Distance miles Max.	Min.	Average	Rate for carting per ton per mile	Amount	Total	Difference Increase	Decrease	Remarks.
Shimoga	20	14	17	6.8	4.7	4	2½	4	6	6	12	14	4.8	"The amani system has also the advantage of working distant jungle places which is not the case under the contract system for various reasons"
Sheritha halli	25	16	20	8	7	8	54	3.2½	6	10	14	18.3	2	5
Sagar	25	30	22	8	7	8	06	8.27	5	8	7	15.7	7	1

system being profitable it is fraught with irregularities easily conserved at by local subordinates instances are not wanting in which contractors for dry wood collection were found to have cut greenwood and let it dry to be carted away with dead wood; and also to have cut in localities other than those authorised & specified in their agreement. The trees are often not properly uprooted nor are the thin branches containing heart wood completely worked up owing to extra labor and cost it involves. Such irregularities will as may be expected, be greater when distant and inaccessible jungle tracts are assigned to them. Not only would they ask much higher rates but would also fail in their contract delaying their supply for some reason or other till the eleventh hour

known when the Department would have to step in and take the collection into its hands invoking the aid of Amildars. All such inaccessible parts can therefore be better worked by Departmental agency and cheaply too as far as may be possible if it can command the aid of the local Revenue officials as regards the supply of labor and carts. This should be rendered imperative as the more interior and difficult parts have to be worked for future supply owing to exhaustion of dead and decaying trees in the nearer localities hitherto operated upon in certain Districts

6 I beg further to add that Government have once condemned vide Proceedings No 4782-5/186 dated 16th October 1882, the contract System in the following terms " The Syste

of

of felling Sandal by contract, which "led to indiscriminate cutting, has "been properly given up in this (Mysore) "District and Sandal is now col= "=lected at cheaper cost through the "agency of Temporary Monegars"

Under the circumstances above re= =presented, I am not, I deferential= =ly submit, prepared to recommend reversion to contract system, and if permitted would suggest the expediency of concentrating under a special Forest Officer, subject to general control of the District Forest Officer, the operations of both exploitation and dressing of Sandalwood in the more important Districts of Shimoga and Mysore, Such special Forest Officer being required to devote full attention to Sandal conservancy and re= =production on established methods

This may be tried

in

in selected localities through the agency of Honegars and Foresters within their respective charges. All expenditure connected with Sandal cultivation, exploitation and Lothe preparation should be checked before it is passed and included in the District working charges bill.

I have the honor to be,
Sir
Your Most Obedient Servant,

[illegible]
Inspector General of Forests.

Ok. [illegible]

MANUAL OF INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE GUIDANCE OF SANDAL MANEGARS.

ಸಂದಲ್ ಮಣೇಗಾರರ ನಡವಳಿತದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನಿಬಂಧನೆಗಳು.

Limits of Manegar's charge.

1. The limits of the charge of each Sandal Manegar shall be identical with those of a Taluk or Taluks, unless otherwise defined by the District Forest Officer.

ಮಣೇಗಾರನ ಸರಹದ್ದು ನಿರ್ಣಯ.

1. ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟು ಫಾರೆಸ್ಟು ಆಫೀಸರರಿಂದ ಅನ್ಯಥಾ ವಿಧಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಹೊರ್ತು ಪ್ರತಿ ಸಂದಲ್ ಮಣೇಗಾರನ ಸರಹದ್ದು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ವ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕುಗಳ ಸರಹದ್ದುಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ಐಕ್ಯವಾಗಿರತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

His duties generally.

2. It will be the duty of a Sandal Manegar to know what is in his charge and learn on the spot by continual inspection of forests and open lands the stock of sandalwood they contain, their capabilities and particular circumstances of each. He must identify himself with the work required of him even to the detail of being able to point out localities or patches where there is good growth of sandal seedlings which he is carefully watching and protecting. In fact he must realize the responsibility that rests with him to bring forward a good growth of sandal seedlings throughout his entire charge.

ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಮಣೇಗಾರನ ಕೆಲಸಗಳು.

2. ಸಂದಲ್ ಮಣೇಗಾರನು ತನ್ನ ಸರಹದ್ದಿನಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕದ್ದೇನೋ ಅದನ್ನು, ಮತ್ತು ನಿರಂತರವಾಗಿ ಫಾರೆಸ್ಟುಗಳನ್ನು ಬೈಲು ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳನ್ನು ತಿರುಗಿನೋಡುವದರ ದೆಸೆಯಿಂದ ಅವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂದಲ್ ಗಿಡಗಳು ಎಷ್ಟು ಇರುತ್ತೋ ಅದನ್ನು, ಮತ್ತು ಸಂದಲ್ ಗಿಡಗಳು ಆಯಾಯ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿ ಹ್ಯಾಗೆ ಹುಟ್ಟುತ್ತವೋ ಅದನ್ನು, ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರತಿವೊಂದು ಸ್ಥಳದ ವಿಶೇಷವನ್ನು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾದದ್ದು ಅವನ ಕೆಲಸವಾಗಿರುತ್ತೆ. ಅವನು ಯಾವ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆಯೋ ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಮುತವಜ್ಜಿಯಾಗಿರಬೇಕಲ್ಲದೆ ಯಾವ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂದಲ್ ಸೊಪ್ಪುಗಳು ಬಹಳವಾಗಿ ಹುಟ್ಟುತ್ತವೋ ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ತಾನು ಜಾಗರೂಕತೆಯಿಂದ ನಿಗಾ ಇಟ್ಟು ಅಥವಾ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆಮಾಡುತ್ತಾನೋ ಅಂಥಾ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳು ವ ಸ್ಥಳಗಳನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸುವವಷ್ಟಿಗೂ ಸಮರ್ಥನಾಗಿರಬೇಕು. ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ತನ್ನ ಸರಹದ್ದಿನೊಳಗೆಲ್ಲಾ ಸಂದಲ್ ಗಿಡಗಳು ಬಹಳವಾಗಿ ಬೆಳೆಯುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾದ ತನ್ನ ಜವಾಬುದಾರಿಯನ್ನು ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು.

3. He is expected to see, as far as lies in his power, that no theft or destruction of sandal trees takes place and to select all trees to be rooted up and cause them to be sent to kotis. He will also be expected to attend to the clearing of creepers from sandalwood trees; and one important part of his duty will be the regularly planting up annually to such extent as the District Forest Officer may order, besides sowing sandal seed in scrub jungle, hedges, bushes, &c.

3. ಮಣೇಗಾರನು ತನ್ನ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯ ಇದ್ದಷ್ಟಿಗೆ ಸಂದಲ್ ಗಿಡಗಳು ನಾಶವಾಗದ ಹಾಂಗೂ ಚೋರೀ ಆಗದ ಹಾಂಗೂ ನೋಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಲ್ಲದೆ ಬುಡ ಸಮೇತ ತೆಗಿಯಬೇಕಾದ ಮರಗಳನ್ನು ಚುನಾಯಿಸಿ ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಕೋಟಿಗೆ ರವಾನೆಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಸಂದಲ್ ಮರಗಳಿಗೆ ಹಬ್ಬಿಕೊಂಡಿರುವ ಬಳ್ಳಿಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗಿಸಬೇಕು. ಅವನು ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾದ ಕೆಲಸಗಳ ಪೈಕಿ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದ್ದು ಯಾವದಂದರೆ, ಕುಚರ್ ಗಿಡಗಳ ಜಂಗಲಿಯಲ್ಲಿ, ಬೇಲಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ, ಪೊದೆ ವಗೈರೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿ ವರುಷವೂ ಸಂದಲ್ ಬೀಜ ಬಿತ್ತಿಸಬೇಕಲ್ಲದೆ ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟು ಫಾರೆಸ್ಟು ಆಫೀಸರರು ಎಷ್ಟರವರಿಗೂ ಅಪ್ಪಣೆ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾರೋ ಅಷ್ಟರವರಿಗೆ ಸಾಲಿಯಾನಾ ಕ್ರಮವಾಗಿ ಸಂದಲ್ ಗಿಡಗಳು ನಾಟಿಸಬೇಕು.

4. The Manegar must primarily collect only decayed, decaying and dry trees and old stumps or roots, if any are found left in the ground. In the collection of decayed and decaying trees, great care and discrimination must be exercised. They should be freely collected in places where there is a good growth of young sandal; but in localities where there are few or no seedlings such decayed and decaying trees as are still fairly good seed bearers should be retained for sometime longer in order to promote natural re-production. Trees passed

4. ಕ್ಷೀಣವಾದ ಯಾ ಕ್ಷೀಣ ಹೊಂದುತ್ತಿರುವ ಮತ್ತು ಬೆಣಗಿದ ಸಂದಲ್ ಮರಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರವೇ ಮೊದಲು ಜಮಾಯಿಸಬೇಕು. ಮತ್ತು ಭೂಮಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಿಟ್ಟಂತೆ ಕಾಣಬರುವ ಹಳೇ ಸಂದಲ್ ಮೋಟುಗಳನ್ನು ಬುಡಗಳನ್ನು ಸಹಾ ಜಮಾಯಿಸಬೇಕು. ಕ್ಷೀಣ ಹೊಂದಿದ ಯಾ ಕ್ಷೀಣ ಹೊಂದುತ್ತಿರುವ ಮರಗಳನ್ನು ಜಮಾಯಿಸುವದರಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹಳ ಜಾಗ್ರತೆಯನ್ನೂ ಯುಕ್ತಾಯುಕ್ತವನ್ನೂ ಅವಲಂಬಿಸಬೇಕು. ಇಂಥಾ ಮರಗಳನ್ನು, ಯಾವ ಸ್ಥಳಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಣ್ಣ ಸಂದಲ್ ಮರಗಳು ಬಹಳವಾಗಿ ಬೆಳೆದು ಇರುತ್ತವೋ ಅಂಥಾ ಸ್ಥಳಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಧಾರಾಳವಾಗಿ ಜಮಾಯಿಸಬೇಕು. ಯಾವ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂದಲ್ ಸೊಪ್ಪುಗಳು ವಿರಳ ಇಲ್ಲದೆ ಇರುತ್ತವೋ ಅಂಥಾ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಮಾರಾಗಿ ಬೀಜ ಬಿಡತಕ್ಕ ಕ್ಷೀಣ ಹೊಂದಿದ

seed-bearing need not be retained under any circumstances. Mature trees growing on occupied lands should be collected; but such mature trees should not be cut in jungles unless specially ordered. In this case a sufficiency of good seed bearers should be left. The total quantity to be collected by each Manegar annually will be fixed by the District Forest Officer.

ಯಾವೊಂದುತ್ತಿರುವ ಮರಗಳನ್ನು, ಸೊಪಿಗಳು ಹುಟ್ಟುತಕ್ಕದ್ದ ಕ್ಕೋಸ್ಕರವಾಗಿ ಇನ್ನೂ ಕೆಲವುಕಾಲ ಕಡಿಯದೆ ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸಬೇಕು. ಬೀ ಜಬಿಡುವದು ನಿಂತುಹೋದ ಮರಗಳನ್ನು ಯಾವ ಸಂಗತಿಯಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳತಕ್ಕ ಅವಸ್ಯಕವಿಲ್ಲ. ಹಿಡುವಳೀ ಜಮೀನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬಳ ದಿರತಕ್ಕ ಪೊಖ್ತಾ ಬಲಿತ ಮರಗಳನ್ನು ಜಮಾಯಿಸಬೇಕು. ಆದರೆ ಜಂಗಲಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂಥಾ ಪೊಖ್ತಾ ಬಲಿತ ಮರಗಳನ್ನು ಮುಖ್ಯ ಹು ಕ್ಕುಂ ಕಿವಾಯಿ ಕಡಿಯಕೂಡದು. ಹುಕುಮಿನಿಂದ ಕತರಾಯಿಸು ವ ಪಕ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಕಾದ ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಒಳ್ಳೇ ಬೀಜ ಬಿಡತಕ್ಕ ಮರಗಳ ನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟುಬಿಡಬೇಕು. ಪ್ರತಿ ಮಾಣೇಗಾರನೂ ಸಾಲಿಯಾನಾ ಜ ಮಾಯಿಸಬೇಕಾದ ಒಟ್ಟು ಸಂದಲ್ ತೇದಾದ ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟು ಫಾರೆಸ್ಟು ಆಫೀಸರವರಿಂದ ಗೊತ್ತುಮಾಡಲ್ಪಡುತ್ತೆ.

5. All irregularities in connection with the felling of trees and forest conservancy in general that come under his notice should be enquired into and promptly reported.

5. ಸಂದಲ್ ಕತರಾವಣೀ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಾಗಲಿ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾ ಗಿ ಜಂಗಲ್ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೀ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಾಗಲಿ ತನ್ನ ತಿಳುವಳಿಕೆಗೆ ಬರುವ ವಿಷ್ಟ ಅಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನೂ ವಿಚಾರಿಸಿ ತ್ವರೆಯಾಗಿ ರಿಪೋರ್ಟುಮಾ ಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

Manner of collecting Sandal.

6. All trees must be properly uprooted leaving no pieces of root containing any appreciable quantity of heartwood or sandal in the ground. The trees should not be cut into billets, but when the tree is very large it may be sawn with a saw into two or three pieces so as to be conveniently carried in a cart. The hatchet is not to be used in such cases. All earth must be removed from such trees. After uprooting the tree, the bark and white wood surrounding the heartwood should be carefully removed with the adze and hatchet as far as can be done without injury or loss to the heartwood. In no case is the whitewood left on the tree to be more than ¼ of an inch in thickness, but every care should be taken to remove as much of the whitewood as possible and thus not only save cart hire but reduce the cost of preparation in the koti hereafter.

6. ಚೇಗುವುಳ್ಳ ಬೇರುಗಳಾಗಲಿ ಸಂದಲಾಗಲಿ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪವಾದ ರೂ ಭೂಮಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಿಡದೆ ವಿಷ್ಟ ಮರಗ ಳನ್ನೂ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಬೇರು ಸಮೇತ ತೆಗಿಸ ಬೇಕು. ಮರಗಳನ್ನು ಸಲಾಕಿ ತುಂಡು ಗಳಾಗಿ ಕತ್ತರಿಸಕೂಡದು. ಆದರೆ ಮರ ಬಹಳ ದೊಡ್ಡದಾಗಿರುವ ಪಕ್ಷದೊಳಗೆ ಭಂಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅನುಕೂಲ ವಾಗಿ ಸಾಗಿಸುವದಕ್ಕೋಸ್ಕರ ಗರಗಸದಿಂದ ಎರಡು ಅಥವಾ ಮೂ ರು ತುಂಡುಗಳಾಗಿ ಕುಯ್ಯಬಹುದು. ಇಂಥಾ ಸಂಗತಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊ ಡ್ಲಿಯನ್ನು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಕೂಡದು. ಇಂಥಾ ಮರಗಳಿಗೆ ಅಂಟಿ ಕೊಂಡಿರುವ ವಿಷ್ಟಮಂಣು ತೆಗಿಸಿಹಾಕಬೇಕು. ಮರವನ್ನು ಬೇರು ಮುಟ್ಟಾ ತೆಗದ ನಂತರ ಚೇಗಿನ ಮೇಲೆ ಇರುವ ಕಿಪ್ಪೆ ಮತ್ತು ಬಿಳೀ ಮರ ಇವುಗಳನ್ನು ಚೇಗಿಗೆ ಅಪಾಯ ಯಾ ಲುಕ್ಸಾನ್ ಇಲ್ಲದಂತೆ ಎಷ್ಟರ ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ತೆಗದು ಕಾಮಗಾರೀ ಮಾಡಬಹುದೋ ಅಷ್ಟರ ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಬಾಚಿಯಿಂದ ಮತ್ತು ಕಡಗತ್ತಿಯಿಂದ ಕೆತ್ತಿಹಾಕಬೇಕು ಕಾಲು ಅಂಗುಲ ಮಂದಕ್ಕಿಂತಲೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಬಿಳೀ ಮರ ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸಕೂ ಡದು. ಆದರೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾದಷ್ಟು ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಬಿಳೀ ಮರ ತೆಗದುಹಾಕಿ ಸಬೇಕಾದ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾಗ್ರತೇ ಇರಬೇಕು. ಇದರಿಂದ ಭಂಡಿಭಾ ಡಾ ಮಿಗತೆ ಆಗುವದಲ್ಲದೆ ನಂತರ ಕೋಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಮಗಾರೀ ಯ ಖರ್ಚು ಸಹಾ ಕಮ್ಮಿ ಆಗುತ್ತೆ.

Collections to be made Maganivar.

7. The collections should proceed by maganis or hoblis, not more than two maganis being taken up at a time so that the inspecting officer may easily check the work done and note, if all dead trees have been properly collected.

7. ಸಂದಲ್ ಜಮಾವಣಿಯು ಮಾಗಣಿ ಯಾ ಹೋಬಳೀ ವಾರ್ ನಡಿಯತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ಒಂದೊಂದು ಸಲ ಕ್ಕೆ ಎರಡುಮಾಗಣಿಗಿಂತಲೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಚು ನಾಯಿಸಕೂಡದು. ಇದರಿಂದ ಇನ್‌ಸ್ಪೆಕ್ಟಿಂ ಗ ಆಫೀಸರರು ಕೆಲಸ ನಡದದ್ದನ್ನು ಸು ಲಭವಾಗಿ ತನಿಖೇ ಮಾಡುವದಕ್ಕೂ ವಿಷ್ಟ ಸತ್ತ ಯಾ ಮಣಮರಗಳು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಜಮಾಯಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿರು ವದನ್ನು ಷರಾ ಮಾಡುವದಕ್ಕೂ ಅನುಕೂಲಿಸುತ್ತೆ.

Previous intimation of the above to be given to Amildars.

8. Before commencing work in any Magani or part of a Taluk due intimation should be given to the Amildar who will issue the necessary orders to the Patels concerned.

8. ಯಾವ ಮಾಗಣಿಯಲ್ಲಾಗಲಿ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಪೈಕಿ ಯಾವ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿಯಾಗಲಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಷುರೂ ಮಾಡು ವದಕ್ಕೆ ಮೊದಲು ಅಮಲ್‌ದಾರ್‌ಗೆ ಸರಿ ಯಾಗಿ ಉತ್ತಿಲ್ಲೇಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಅವರು ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಪಟೇಲರಿಗೆ ಅವಸ್ಯಕವಾದ ಹುಕ್ಕುಂ ಸಾದರ್ಮಾಡುವರು.

ಮೇಲ್ಕಂಡ ಅಂಶದ ಅಮಲ್‌ದಾರ್‌ಗೆ ಮುಂದಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿವಿಕೆ.

9. The best season for uprooting sandal is during and immediately after the rains and the greater portion of the collections should be made from May to December, when the soil will admit of easy uprooting.

Teriod of collecting Sandal.

9. ಮಳೇ ಕಾಲ ಅಥವಾ ಮಳೇಕಾಲದ ಕೊಡ್ಲೇ ಸಂದಲ್ ಬೇರು ಸಹಿತ ತೆಗಿಯುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಬಹಳ ಆಯಾಂಕಾಲವಾಗಿರುತ್ತೆ. ಮೇ ತಿಂಗಳ ಲಾಗಾಯಿತು ಡಿಸೆಂಬರುವರಿಗೆ ಬೇರು ಸಹಿತ ಸುಲಭವಾಗಿ ಕೀಳುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಭೂಮಿ ಮೆತುವಾಗಿರುವದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಶೇಷವಾಗಿ ಸಂದಲ್ ಜಮಾ ಯಿಸಬೇಕು.

ಸಂದಲ್‌ಜಮಾವಣೇ ಕಾಲ.

10. When the sandal trees are pulled up and have to be left some days before they are carted they should be made over to the Patel of the village near which they are collected. The carting should go on along with the uprooting as far as possible.

Sandalwood collected to be made over to Patels in certain cases.

Where carting is impossible owing to rain and the cart-tracks being closed during crop time, the collections should be as little as possible in such places till the cart-tracks are made available. This precaution is necessary to prevent the wood being tampered with or stolen or otherwise destroyed.

10. ಸಂದಲ್ ಮರಗಳನ್ನ ಕಿತ್ತ ನಂತರ ಸಾಗಿಸುವ ಪರಿಯಂತ ಕೆಲವು ದಿನಗಳು ಅಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಬಿಡಬೇಕಾದ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಬಳಿ ಸದರೀ ಮರಗಳನ್ನ ಜಮಾಯಿಸಿರುತ್ತಿಯೋ ಆ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಪಟೇಲನ ಸ್ವಾಧೀನಕ್ಕೆ ಕೊಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾದ ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಮರ ಕೀಳುವದರ ಜೊತೆಯಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ರವಾನೇ ಕೆಲಸವು ನಡಿಯುತ್ತಾ ಬರತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ಮಳೆಯಿಂದ ಅಥವಾ ಬಳೇ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಭಂಡೀಜಾಡು ಬಂದಾಗಿ ರವಾನೆ ಅಸಾಧ್ಯವಾದರೆ ಆ ಸ್ಥಳಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಭಂಡೀಜಾಡುಗಳು ಖುಲಾಸೇ ಆಗುವವರಿಗೂ ಸಂದಲನ್ನ ಆದ ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಕೊಂಚವಾಗಿ ಜಮಾಯಿಸಬೇಕು. ಸಂದಲ್ ಮರಗಳು ಕರದಂಬಿಸ್ತು ಆಗದಂತೆಯೂ ಕಳವು ಆಗದಂತೆಯೂ ಇತರ ವಿಧವಾಗಿ ನಾಶವಾಗದಂತೆಯೂ ಇರಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಮೇಲ್ಕಂಡ ಮುಂಜಾಗ್ರತೆ ಅವಶ್ಯಕವಾಗಿರುತ್ತೆ.

ಕೆಲವು ಸಂಗತಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಜಮಾಯಿಸಿದ ಸಂದಲನ್ನು ಪಟೇಲರ ವಶಕ್ಕೆ ಕೊಡುವಿಕೆ.

11. The Manegar will be responsible that proper precautions are taken against fires attacking the sandal heaps, which in dry weather should be collected to places not exposed to fires.

Responsibility of Manegars in the matter of the fire protection of the Sandal heaps.

11. ಸಂದಲ್ ಗುಡ್ಡೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಬೆಂಕಿ ತಗಲದಂತೆ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಮುಂಜಾಗ್ರತೆಯನ್ನು ವಹಿಸಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಮಾಣೇಗಾರನು ಜವಾಬುದಾರನಾಗಿರುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಸದರೀ ಗುಡ್ಡೆಗಳನ್ನು ಬಿಸಲು ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಂಕಿ ಬೀಳದ ಜಾಗಾಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಾಗಿಸಬೇಕು.

ಸಂದಲ್ ಗುಡ್ಡೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಬೆಂಕಿ ಬೀಳದಂತೆ ಕಾಪಾಡುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಮಾಣೇಗಾರನ. ಜವಾಬುದಾರಿ.

12. The Patel of each village where sandal collections are going to be made should be previously informed of the same and the Patels will be expected to render any assistance required in the way of looking after the sandal heaps near their villages, supplying labor or carts and aiding in the loading of sandal in the absence of the Manegar, &c.

Previous intimation to be given to Patel when collections are to be made.

12. ಯಾವ ಗ್ರಾಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂದಲ್ ಜಮಾಯಿಸುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಶುರುವಾಗುತ್ತೋ ಆ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಪಟೇಲನಿಗೆ ಅದನ್ನು ಮೊದಲಾಗಿ ಬಯಾಕ್ಕೆ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ಪಟೇಲನು ಮಾಣೇಗಾರ್ ವಗೈರೇರ ಗೈರ್ಹಾಜರೀಯಲ್ಲಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಬಳೀ ಜಮಾಯಿಸಿರುವ ಸಂದಲ್ ಗುಡ್ಡೆಗಳನ್ನೆಗೇವಾನೀ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ, ಕೂಲೀ ಜನಗಳನ್ನ ಭಂಡಿಗಳನ್ನ ವದಗಿಸಿಕೊಡುವ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಮತ್ತು ಭಂಡಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂದಲ್ ಭರ್ತೀಮಾಡುವ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಯೇನು ಕುಮ್ಮಕ್ಕು ಬೇಕಾದಾಗ್ಯೂ ಅದನ್ನೆಲ್ಲ ಕೊಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

ಸಂದಲ್ ಜಮಾಯಿಸಬೇಕಾದಾಗ ಪಟೇಲನಿಗೆ ಮುಂದಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿಸುವಿಕೆ.

13. Every consignment of sandal sent to the koti must be covered by a Passport in the accompanying form (*vide* Appendix F.)

Sandal carts to be covered by Passport.

13. ಕೋಟಿಗೆ ಪ್ರತಿ ದಫಾ ಕಳುಹಿಸುವ ಸಂದಲ್ ಸಂಗಡ ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಜಂಟಿಸಿ ಇರುವ F. ನಮೂನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ರಹದಾರೀ ಆಗತ್ಯ ಕಳುಹಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

ಸಂದಲ್ ಭಂಡಿಗಳ ಸಂಗಡ ಪ್ಯಾಸ್‌ಪೋರ್ಟ್ ಯಾನೇ ರಹದಾರೀ ಇರತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

14. Should there be any contract given out for sandal collection the Manegar's (or Forester's as the case may be)

Manegars to supervise Contractor's work.

14. ಸಂದಲ್ ಜಮಾವಣೇ ಬಗ್ಯೆ ಕಂಟ್ರಾಕ್ಟು ಕೊಡಲ್ಪಟ್ಟರೆ ಮಾಣೇಗಾರ (ಅಥವಾ ಫಾರೆಸ್ಟರಾಗಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ಆತನು) ಸದರೀ ಕಂಟ್ರಾಕ್ಟು

ಕಂಟ್ರಾಕ್ಟರ ಕೆಲ.

duty will be to occasionally inspect the collections and report irregularities noticed. He will also test here and there to see that roots have been properly dug out as per Rule.

ಸವನ್ನು ಮಣೇಗಾರರು ಜಮೊವಣಿಗಳನ್ನು ಆಗಾಗ್ಯೆ ನೋಡಿ ಇನಿಗ ಮೇಲು ತನಿಖಿ ನೋ ಕಂಡುಬಂದ ಅಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ಪತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ರಿಪೋರ್ಟು ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. 6ನೇ ರೂಲ್ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಬೇರುಗಳು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಅಗಿದು ತೆಗೆಯಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿರುತ್ತವೆಯೇ ಎಂದು ನೋಡುವ ಉದ್ದಿಶ್ಯ ಅಲ್ಲಲ್ಲಿ ಅಜ ಮಾಯಿಷೀ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

Injury to sandal trees to be reported at once.

15. By late Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 412 of the 22nd November 1870 and 8747—523, dated 27th February 1875, printed as Appendix B. and C., ryots are permitted to remove by the plough, only seedlings less than a yard high; and any apparent unauthorized cutting of sandal trees or their branches or even breaking them should be reported at once. Particular attention should be paid that the roots of sandal trees in cultivated fields are not injured by ploughing up the soil within a yard all round of such trees. Attention is drawn to Chief Commissioner's Notification No. 186 of the 16th August 1870 printed as Appendix marked A.

15. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಜಂಟಿಸಿರುವ B ವ C ಅಂದರೆ 1870ನೇ ನವಂಬರು 22ನೇ ಮತ್ತುಂ 412ನೇ ನಂಬರ್ ಮತ್ತು 1875ನೇ ಫಿಬ್ರವರೀ 27ನೇ ಮತ್ತುಂ 8747—523 ನೇ ನಂಬರ್ ಲೇಟ್ ಚೀಫ್ ಕಮ್ಶಿಷನರವರ ಪ್ರೊಸಿಡಿಂಗ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಬಂದು ಗಜ ಉದ್ದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಮ್ಮಿಯಾಗಿ ಇರುವ ಸಂದಲ್ ಸೊಪ್ಪಿಗಳನ್ನು ನೇಗಲಿನಿಂದ ಮಾತ್ರವೇ ಹೋಗಲಾಡಿಸುವದಕ್ಕೆ ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಅಪ್ಪಣೇ ಇರುತ್ತೆ. ಅಪ್ಪಣೇ ಇಲ್ಲದೆ ಸಂದಲ್ ಮರಗಳನ್ನಾಗಲಿ ಅವುಗಳ ರೆಂಬೆಗಳನ್ನಾಗಲಿ ಕಡಿದರೆ ಅಥವಾ ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಮುರಿಯುವದು ಸಹಾ ಕೂಡ್ಲೇ ರಿಪೋರ್ಟುಮಾಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ಸಾಗುವಳೀ ಜಮೀನಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂದಲ್ ಮರಗಳಸುತ್ತಲೂ ಒಂದು ಗಜಕ್ಕೆ ವೊಳಗಾಗಿ ಉಳುವದರ ಮೂಲಕ, ಅಂಥಾ ಮರಗಳ ಬೇರುಗಳಿಗೆ ಇಜಾ ಉಂಟುಮಾಡದಂತೆ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ನಿಗಾಕೊಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಜಂಟಿಸಿರುವ A ಗುರ್ತುವುಳ್ಳ 1870ನೇ ಇಸವಿ ಆಗಸ್ಟು 16ನೇ ಮತ್ತುಂ 186ನೇ ನಂಬರ್ ಲೇಟ್ ಚೀಫ್ ಕಮ್ಶಿಷನರವರ ಇಸ್ತಿಹಾರಿಗೆ ನಿಗೇ ಕೊಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದಿದೆ.

Manegars to remove parasites, climbers, &c., from sandal trees.

16. The Manegar with the aid of his Peons should also cut away all parasites and climbers growing on sandal trees and free young plants and trees, from overhanging scrub and bushes, which may be checking the sandal trees and preventing them from growing up. Details of such work should be kept in a Special Register for that purpose.

16. ಮಣೇಗಾರನು ತನ್ನ ಜವಾನರ ಕುಮ್ಮಕಿನಿಂದ ಸಂದಲ್ ಮರಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಬೆಳದಿರುವ (parasites) ಬದನಿಕೆ ವಗ್ಗೆರೆಗಳನ್ನು ಬಳ್ಳಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸಹಾ ಕಡಿಯತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಣಿ ಸೊಪ್ಪಿಗಳ ವ ಮರಗಳಮೇಲೆ ಬೆತುಕೊಂಡು ಮತ್ತು ಸಂದಲ್ ಮರಗಳನ್ನು ದಬಾಯಿಸಿ ಅವು ಬೆಳೆಯದಂತೆ ಆಟಂ ಕವಡಿಸುವ ಕುರ್ಚು ಗಿಡ ವ ಪೊದೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕಡಿದು ಸಂದಲ್ ಸೊಪ್ಪಿಗೆಗೆ ಖುಲಾಸೇಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಇಂಥಾ ಕೆಲಸದ ತಪಶೀಲನ್ನು ಅದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಇಟ್ಟ ಬಂದು ಸ್ಪೆಷಲ್ ರಜಿಸ್ಟರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆದಿಡಬೇಕು.

Selection of land for Plantation.

17. The Manegar must select and report by the end of March each year the sites and areas selected for both artificial as well as natural reproduction during the ensuing rainy season. Scrub jungles in which sandal already is growing freely, should as a general rule be selected in preference to lands with no natural growth of sandal.

17. ಮಣೇಗಾರನು ಮುಂದೆ ಬರುವ ಮಳೆಗಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾಟನೆಯಿಂದ ಮತ್ತು ಬೀಜ ವೇರಾವಿನಿಂದ ಸಂದಲ್ ಬೆಳಿಸತಕ್ಕ ಬಗ್ಯೆ ಜಾಗಾಗಳನ್ನು ವ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿ ವರುಷ ಮಾರ್ಚ್ ಆಖೈರು ಒಳಗಾಗಿ ಚುನಾಯಿಸಿ ರಿಪೋರ್ಟು ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಸ್ವಾಭಾವಿಕವಾಗಿ ಸಂದಲ್ ಬೆಳೆಯದೆ ಇರುವ ಜಮೀನ್‌ಗಳಿಗೆ ಬದಲಾಗಿ ಧಾರಾಳವಾಗಿ ಸಂದಲ್ ಬೆಳೆಯುತ್ತಿರುವ ಕುರ್ಚುಗಿಡ ಜಂಗಲ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಯಾವಾಗಲೂ ಚುನಾಯಿಸಬೇಕು.

Planting in hedges and fences.

18. Village hedges, fences and shrubby clumps should also be planted up: a detailed account being kept of such work done in each locality. The system of

18. ಗ್ರಾಮಬೇಲಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಪೊದೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಸಹಾ ಸಂದಲ್ ಸೊಪ್ಪಿಗಳನ್ನು ನಾಟಬೇಕು. ಪ್ರತಿವೊಂದು ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಆ ಮೇರೆ ನಡದ ಕೆಲಸದ ತಪಶೀಲ್ ಲಿಖ್ತವನ್ನು ಇಡಬೇ

planting in these places should be (1) by digging patches 6 inches deep at fixed distances along the hedge, putting in a few seeds and covering them up, (2) scattering seeds all along and (3) by putting down in holes dug for the purpose, young plants from nurseries (when these are available) or from places where the seedlings have grown crowded together to such an extent as to require the removal of some.

ಕು. ಈ ಸ್ಥಳಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನಾಟತಕ್ಕ ಕ್ರಮವೆಂತೆಂದರೆ (1ನೇ) ಬೇಲೀವುದ್ದಕ್ಕೂ ನಿಷ್ಕರ್ಷಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಗುಣಿಗಳ ಘಾಸಲೇ ಮೇರೆ ಅರ್ಧಅಡಿ ಆಳವುಳ್ಳ ಗುಣಿಗಳನ್ನು ಅಗಿದು ಅವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವು ಬೀಜಗಳನ್ನು ಪೂರಿ ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಮುಚ್ಚುವದು. (2ನೇ) ಉದ್ದಕ್ಕೂ ಬೀಜ ಚಲ್ಲುವದು. (3ನೇ) ನರಸರಿಗಳಿಂದ (ಸೊಸಿಗಳು ಸಿದ್ಧವಾಗಿರುವ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ) ಅಥವಾ ಯಾವ ಸ್ಥಳಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸೊಸಿಗಳು ಬಹು ವೃತ್ತಾಗಿ ಬೆಳದು ಅವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವು ತೆಗದುಹಾಕಬೇಕಾಗಿ ಬರುತ್ತೋ ಅಂಥಾ ಸ್ಥಳಗಳಿಂದಲೂ ಸಂಣ ಸೊಸಿಗಳನ್ನು ಅದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ತೆಗಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಸಂಣ ಗುಣಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಕಿಸುವದು.

19. A small area (to be fixed by the District Forest Officer) properly protected from fire and cattle should be planted up systematically each year. The system of planting may be by pitting or by wholesale ploughing in lines, and sowing the sandal with other seeds of quickly growing trees, or by sowing in patches according to the nature of the ground and locality, and the orders obtained from the Forest Officer.

Artificial reproduction or plantations.

19. ಪ್ರತಿ ವರುಷವೂ (ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟ್ ಫಾರೆಸ್ಟ್ ಆಫೀಸರರಿಂದ ನಿಷ್ಕರ್ಷಿಸಲ್ಪಡುವ) ಕೊಂಚ ಜಮೀನಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ರಮವಾಗಿ ಸೊಸಿಗಳನ್ನು ನಾಟಬೇಕು. ಮತ್ತು ಬೆಂಕಿ ಬೀಳದಂತೆಯು ದನಕರಗಳು ಬೀಳದಂತೆಯು ಕಾಪಾಡಬೇಕು. ಸೊಸೀ ಹಾಕುವ ಕ್ರಮವೆಂಬುವದು ಗುಂಡಿಗಳು ತೆಗದು ಸೊಸೀಹಾಕುವ ಮೂಲಕವಾಗಲಿ, ಲೈನ್‌ಗಳಾಗಿ ಅನಾಮತ್ತು ಉಳಿ ಜಲ್ದಾಗಿ ಬೆಳೆಯುವ ಮರಗಳ ಬೀಜಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ಸಂದಲ್ ಬೀಜವನ್ನು ಬಿತ್ತುವ ಮೂಲಕವಾಗಲಿ, ಜಮೀನ್ ವ ಪ್ರದೇಶ ಸ್ವಭಾವ ಮತ್ತು ಫಾರೆಸ್ಟ್ ಆಫೀಸರರಿಂದಾ ಪಡದಿರುವ ಅಪ್ಪಣೆ ಅನುಸರಿಸಿ ಸಂಣ ಗುಂಡಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬೇರೂನ್ ಮಾಡುವಮೂಲಕವಾಗಲಿ ನಡಿಯತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

20. The collection of seed must proceed from October; and the District Forest Officer will fix the quantity to be gathered. The collection must be made from mature trees of vigorous growth and free from disease and other defects.

Collection of seed.

20. ಅಕ್ಟೋಬರ್ ಲಾಗಾಯಿತ್ತು ಬೀಜ ಜಮಾಯಿಸುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಮತ್ತು ಎಷ್ಟು ಬೀಜ ಜಮಾಯಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದೋ ಅದನ್ನು ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟ್ ಫಾರೆಸ್ಟ್ ಆಫೀಸರರು ಗೊತ್ತುಮಾಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ರೋಗ ತಗಲದೇ ಇರುವ ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ ನ್ಯೂನತೆಗಳು ಇಲ್ಲದ ಬಳ್ಳೇ ಬಲವಾಗಿ ಬೆಳದಿರತಕ್ಕ ಬಲಿತ ಪೊಖ್ತಾ ಮರಗಳಿಂದ ಬೀಜ ಜಮಾಯಿಸಬೇಕು.

ಬೀಜದಜಮಾವಣಿ.

21. The site selected for forming nurseries should be near a constant supply of water and consist of good free soil. The distance, the seedlings will have to be carried for planting out should be considered. The whole plot should be dug up to a depth of not less than 12 inches, the soil being turned up 2 or 3 times, and all weeds, roots, grass, &c., should be entirely removed. The soil should be reduced to a fine mould and properly levelled, after which beds 2½ to 3 feet wide should be formed for watering and removing seedlings with convenience. The seeds should be sown in March or April, the seeds being covered with fine soil of about ¼ inches in thickness. Watering once a day should be restored to, so as to keep the soil moist till germination takes place. By the middle of June the plants will be from 2 to 4 inches in height; and they will have to be carefully removed (1) some to tile or bamboo cylinders, (2) some transplanted to other prepared beds and put down 6 inches apart and (3) some taken and planted out in pits or patches in the scrub forest selected for the purpose.

Formation of nurseries.

21. ನರಸರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಬಗ್ಯೆ ಚುನಾಯಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಸ್ಥಳವು ಯಾವಾಗ್ಯೂ ನೀರು ಇರುವ ಸಮೀಪದಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ಮತ್ತು ಬಳ್ಳೇ ಭೂಮಿಯಾಗಿರತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ನಾಟತಕ್ಕ ಬಗ್ಯೆ ಸೊಸಿಗಳನ್ನು ಎಷ್ಟುದೂರ ಒಯ್ಯಬೇಕಾಗಿ ಬರುತ್ತೋ ಆ ಘಾಸಲೆಯನ್ನು ಆಲೋಚಿಸಬೇಕು. ನರಸರೀ ಭೂಮಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಂದು ಅಡೀಗೆ ಕಮ್ಮಿಯಿಲ್ಲದಂತೆ ಆಳವಾಗಿ ಅಗದು ೨ ಅಥವಾ ೩ ಸಲ ಮುಂಣು ತಿರುವಿಹಾಕಿ ವಿಷ್ಟು ಕಳೇ ಬೇರು ಹುಲ್ಲು ಮೊದಲಾದ್ದು ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ತೆಗದುಹಾಕಬೇಕು. ನಂತರ ಮಂಣು ಹರ್ಸಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಮಟ್ಟುಮಾಡಿ ತರುವಾಯ ನೀರು ಹಾಕುವ ಬಗ್ಯೆ ಸೊಸಿಗಳನ್ನು ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗಿ ಎತ್ತುವ ಬಗ್ಯೆ ಆಗುವಂತೆ 2½ ಇಂದ 3 ಅಡಿ ಅಗಲವುಳ್ಳ ಪಾತಿಗಳನ್ನ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ಬೀಜಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾರ್ಚೀ ಯಾ ಏಪ್ರೆಲ್ ತಿಂಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬೇರೂನ್‌ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು, ಬೀಜಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಮುಕ್ಕಾಲು ಅಂಗುಲಧಪ್ಪ ಪೊಳ್ಳೇ ಮಂಣುಹಾಕಿ ಮುಚ್ಚಬೇಕು. ಮೊಳಕೇ ಬರುವವರಿಗೂ ಭೂಮಿ ತನುವಾಗಿರುವ ಬಗ್ಯೆ ದಿನವಹೀ ಒಂದುಸಲ ನೀರುಹಾಕಬೇಕು. ಜೂನ್ ತಿಂಗಳ ಮಧ್ಯಭಾಗದ ಒಳಗಾಗಿ ಸೊಸಿಗಳು ೨ ಅಂಗುಲದಿಂದ 4 ಅಂಗುಲದವರಿಗೆ ಬೆಳದಿರುತ್ತವೆ. ಆಗ ಅವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವನ್ನು (1) ಹೆಂಚು ಯಾ ಕೊಂಬಿನ ಕೊಳವೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಕತಕ್ಕದ್ದು (2) ಕೆಲವನ್ನು ತಯಾರ್ಮಾಡಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಇತರ ಪಾತಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಸೊಕಿಯಿಂದ ಮತ್ತೊಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಆರು ಅಂಗುಲ ಬಿಟ್ಟು, ನಾಟುಹಾಕತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. (3) ಮತ್ತು ಕೆಲವನ್ನು ಸೋಕೀನಾಟತಕ್ಕ ಬಗ್ಯೆ ಚುನಾಯಿಸಿ ಇರುವ ಕುಚ್ಚು ಗಿಡ ಜಂಗ್ಲಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ತೆಗಿಯಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಗುಂಡಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾ ಗುಣಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನಾಟಬೇಕು.

22.—The pits or patches dug for planting should always be along side other trees or bushes capable of affording shelter from the rays of the sun. Each pit to be a foot cube except in special cases ordered by the Forest Officer, when they may be dug a yard in length, breadth and depth. The patches should be dug a foot square and 3 to 6 inches deep; and each patch should be planted with 6 good seeds, the patches being more or less equidistant from each other so that the Forest Officer may easily observe the progress of the work

Pitting, planting, &c.

22. ಸೋಗೆಗಳು ನಾಟಿತಕ್ಕ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಗುಂಡಿಗಳು ಯಾ ಗುಣಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸೂರ್ಯ ರಶ್ಮಿಗೆ ಮರೆಮಾಡುವ ಗುಂಡೀ ತೆಗಿಯುವ ಇತರ ಗಿಡಗಳ ಯಾ ಪೊದೆಗಳ ಪಕ್ಕಗದು ನಾಟುವದು ವಗೈರೆ. ಳಲ್ಲಿ ಉದ್ದಕ್ಕೂ ತೆಗಿಸೇಕು. ಪ್ರತಿ ಗುಂಡಿಯೂ ಒಂದು ಸಲೆಅಡಿ ಯಿರತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ವಿಶೇಷ ಸಂಗತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಫಾರೆಸ್ಟ್ ಆಫೀಸರ್ರಿಂದ ಅಪ್ಪಣೇ ಕೊಡಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಾಗ ಗುಂಡಿಗಳನ್ನು ಉದ್ದದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ, ಅಗಲದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ, ಆಳದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಒಂದು ಗಜ ಆಗಿಯಬಹುದು. ಗುಣಿಗಳು ಒಂದು ಚದರಅಡಿ ಇರತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ಮತ್ತು ಮೂರು ಅಂಗುಲದ ಲಾಗಾಯಿತು 6 ಅಂಗುಲದವರೆಗೆ ಆಳವಾಗಿರತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ಪ್ರತಿ ಒಂದು ಗುಣಿಯಲ್ಲಿಯೂ 6 ಒಳ್ಳೇ ಬೀಜಗಳನ್ನು ಹಾಕಬೇಕು. ಫಾರೆಸ್ಟ್ ಆಫೀಸರರು ಕೆಲಸದ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯನ್ನು ಸುಲಭವಾಗಿ ತನಿಖೀನೋಡುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗಿರುವಂತೆ ಗುಣಿಗಳು ಒಂದಕ್ಕೊಂದು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಕಡಮೆ ಸಮ ಫಾಸಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

23. The following returns will be submitted to the District Forest Officer by Manegars, their accounts being closed on the 25th of each month :—

Returns to be submitted by Manegars.

23. ಈ ಕೆಳಗೆ ನಮೂದಿಸಲ್ಪಡುವ ಲೆಖ್ಖಗಳನ್ನು ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟ್ ಫಾರೆಸ್ಟ್ ಆಫೀಸರರಿಗೆ ಮಣೇಗಾರರು ತಮ್ಮ ಲೆಖ್ಖಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿ ತಿಂಗಳಲ್ಲಿ 25ನೇ ತಾರೀಖಿಗೆ ಖೈದುಮಾಡಿ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿ ಕೊಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

ಮಣೇಗಾರರು ಕಳುಹಿಸಬೇಕಾದ ಲೆಖ್ಖಗಳು.

(1.) Cash Account.
(2.) Working Charges Bill.
(3.) Sandal Jama Kharch.
(4.) Pay Abstract.
(5.) Leave Statement.
(6.) Contingent Bill.
(7.) Disbursement Roll.
(8.) Return of Tools (Quarterly)
(9.) Diary (Weekly),
(10.) Statement showing the particulars of Plantation Work.
(11.) Statement showing the work done to aid natural reproduction.

1. ಕ್ಯಾಷ್ ಅಕೌಂಟ್.
2. ವರ್ಕಿಂಗ್ ಚಾರ್ಜಸ್ ಬಿಲ್.
3. ಸಂದಲ್ ಜಮಾಖರ್ಚು.
4. ಬರಾವರ್ದು ಪಟ್ಟಿ.
5. ರಜಾ ತಖ್ತೆ.
6. ಸಾದಿಲ್‌ವಾರ್ ಖರ್ಚು ಬಿಲ್
7. ಬಟವಾಡೇ ಪಟ್ಟಿ.
8. ಅಪನಿಸರಂಜಾಂಲೆಖ್ತ (ತ್ರೈಮಾಸೇ.)
9. ಡೈರೀ (ಹಫ್ತೇವಾರ್.)
10. ಪ್ಲಾಂಟೇಷನ್ ಕೆಲಸದ ತಪಶೀಲ್ ತೋರಿಸುವ ತಖ್ತೆ.
11. ಸಂದಲ್ ಸ್ವಾಭಾವಿಕವಾಗಿ ಹುಟ್ಟುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಕುಮ್ಕಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿದ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸುವ ತಖ್ತೆ.

24. In addition to the above, the following books are to be kept :—

24. ಮೇಲೆ ನಮೂದಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟದ್ದು ಏನಾಯಿ ಇದರಡೀ ಕಾಣಿಸಿರುವ ರೆಜಿಸ್ಟರ್ ವಗೈರೇ ಬುಕ್ಕುಗಳನ್ನು ಇಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

(1.) From Register.
(2.) To Register.
(3.) List of Passports to accompany carts carrying sandal to Koti.
(4.) Tappal Book.
(5.) Account Book of Daily Cash Transactions.
(6.) Plantation Note Book.

(1) ಇಂದು—ರೆಜಿಸ್ಟರ್.
(2) ಗೆ—ರೆಜಿಸ್ಟರ್.
(3) ಕೋಟಿಗೆ ಸಂದಲ್ ತೆಗದುಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗುವ ಭಂಡಿಗಳ ಹಂದಹಾ ಹೋಗತಕ್ಕ ಪ್ಯಾಸಪೋರ್ಟು ಯಾನೇ ರಹದಾರೀ ಲೀಸ್ಟು.
(4) ಟಪಾಲ್ ಬುಕ್ಕು.
(5) ದಿನವಹೀ ಹಣ ಜಮಾಖರ್ಚು ಲೆಖ್ಖದ ಬುಕ್ಕು.
(6) ಪ್ಲಾಂಟೇಷನ್ ನೋಟ್‌ಬುಕ್ಕು.

L. RICKETTS,

Inspector General of Forests and Plantations in Mysore.

Appendix A.

NOTIFICATION BY THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE

PUBLIC WORKS.

Revenue-Forests.

No. 186. The 16th August 1870.

Notice is hereby given that all individuals occupying or holding lands will henceforth be held responsible for the due preservation of all sandal trees growing on such lands. In the event of branches of sandal trees being cut or any injury being caused in any way to sandal trees on such lands, the occupants or holders of the land are hereby required at once to report such injury to the local authorities, and further in all such cases they will be expected to show satisfactorily, that such injury was not caused by either their own act or carelessness, or by others at their instigation, or with their connivance. Should they fail in at once reporting such cases of injury, or in establishing their freedom from all blame in respect of the same, they will be held responsible wholly, or in conjunction with others, for all or any such damage done to the sandal trees on their lands.

2. All fines and payments of any kinds adjudged under this notification for damages to sandalwood trees shall be recoverable as a revenue demand.

By Order,

C. V. WILKIESON, COL., *R. E.*,
Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commr.,
P. W. D.

ಮೈಸೂರು ಚೀಫ್ ಕಮ್ಮಿಷನರ್ ಸಾಹೇಬರವರಿಂದ ಕೊಡೋಣಾದ ಇಸ್ತಿಹಾರ್‌ನಾಮೆ.

ಜನರಲ್.

ಇಸ್ತಿಹಾರ್‌ನಾಮೆ.

ಮರಮ್ಮತ್ ಇಲಾಖೆ.

ನಂ. 186. ತಾರೀಖು 16ನೇ ಆಗಷ್ಟು 1870.

ಇದರಿಂದ ತಿಳಿಸಲ್ಪಡುವದೇನಂದರೆ, ಜಮೀನು ಅನುಭವಿಸುವ ಅಥವಾ ಜಮೀನು ಹಿಡಿದಿರುವಿಲ್ಲ ಎಲ್ಲ ಆಸಾಮಿ ಜನಗಳೂ ಅಂಥಾ ಜಮೀನುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಳದಿರತಕ್ಕ ದರೋಬಸ್ತು ಗಂಧದ ಮರಗಳನ್ನೂ ಕಾಪಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಇಯಿಂದ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರರಾಗಿರತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ಅಂಥಾ ಜಮೀನುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುವ ಗಂಧದ ಮರಗಳ ರೆಂಬೆಗಳು ಕಡಿಯಲ್ಪಟ್ಟರೆ ಅಥವಾ ಮತ್ತಾವ ವಿಧದಿಂದಲೂಗಲಿ ಹಾನಿಪಡಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟರೆ ಅನುಭವದಾರನು ಯಾ ಹಿಡುವದಾರನು ಅಂಥಾ ಹಾನಿಯನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ಸ್ಥಳದ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೂಡ್ಲೇ ರಿಪೋರ್ಟು ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ಮತ್ತು ಅಂಥಾ ದರೋಬಸ್ತು ಸಂಗತಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೂ, ತಮ್ಮ ಸ್ವಕೃತ್ಯದಿಂದಾಗಲಿ, ತಮ್ಮ ಲೇಹಾಮಿಯಿಂದಾಗಲಿ, ತಮ್ಮ ದುರ್ಯೋಧನೆಯಿಂದಾಗಲಿ; ತಮಿಗೆ ತಿಳಿಯದಹಾಗೆ ನಟಿಸಿ ಆ ಕೃತ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ಕೊಡುವಣದರಿಂದ ಇತರರಿಂದಾಗಲಿ ಅಂಥಾ ಹಾನಿಯಂಟಾಗಲಿಲ್ಲ ಹೆಂದು ತೃಪ್ತಿಕರಮಾಗಿ ತೋರಿಸಬೇಕು. ಅಂಥಾ ಹಾನಿ ಪುಂಟ್ಟಾದ ಸಂಗತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕೂಡ್ಲೇ ರಿಪೋರ್ಟು ಮಾಡುವದಕ್ಕಾಗಲಿ ಆ ವಿಷಯದೊಳಗೆ ಯಾವ ಅಪರಾಧಕ್ಕೂ ತಾವು ಬಳಪಟ್ಟವರಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ರುಜು ಮಾಡುವದಕ್ಕಾಗಲಿ ಅವರು ತಪ್ಪಿದ ಪಕ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ ಅವರ ಜಮೀನಿನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಗಂಧದ ಮರಗಳಿಗೆ ಮಾಡೋಣಾದ ಅಂಥಾ ದರೋಬಸ್ತು ಹಾನಿಗಾಗಲಿ ಯಾವ ಹಾನಿಗಾಗಲಿ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಾಗಿಮಾಡಲ್ಪಡುವರು.

2. ಗಂಧದ ಮರಗಳಿಗೆ ಮಾಡೋಣಾದ ಹಾನಿಗೋಸ್ಕರ ಈ ಇಸ್ತಿಹಾರ್‌ನಾಮಾ ಅನುಸರಿಸಿ ವಿಧಿಸೋಣಾದ ದರೋಬಸ್ತು ಜುರ್ಮಾನೆಗಳೂ ಮತ್ತಾವ ಬಗೆ ಮೊಬಲಗುಗಳೂ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಕಂದಾಯ ವಗೈರೆಯಂತೆಯೇ ವಸೂಲ್ಮಾಡಲ್ಪಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

"ಹುಕ್ಕುಂ ಬಿಮೋಜಿಬ್,"

ಸಿ. ವಿ. ವಿಲ್‌ಕಿಸನ್, ಕರ್ನಲ್, ಆರ್. ಇ.,
ಚೀಫ್ ಕಮ್ಮಿಷನರವರ ಪಬ್ಲಿಕ್ ವರ್ಕ್ಸ್ ಇಲಾಖೆ
ಅಫೀಸಿಯೇಟಿಂಗ್ ಸೆಕ್ರೆಟರಿ.

Appendix B.

No. 412. *22nd November* 1870.

To

The Superintendent, Nundydroog Division.

Ashtagram Division.

Nagar Division.

SIR,

The annexed precis of correspondence regarding the preservation of sandal-wood trees together with the Forest Conservator's report thereon having been submitted to the Chief Commissioner, I have the honor to convey to you his orders on the different points referred to.

1. The rules laid down in notification of 16th August will be enforced, complaints of breaches of the same being referred to the District authorities for investigation by them without reference to Forest laws.

2. The ryots will be at liberty to remove by the plough any sandal seedlings that spring up *in fields under cultivation*, provided they are yet but seedlings and less than a yard high. The removal of any of a larger growth or growing in hedges or elsewhere than in cultivated fields can only be allowed with the Conservator's concurrence.

3. Banjar lands on which there is any considerable growth of sandal in any stage will on no account be given up for purposes of cultivation without the Conservator's previous concurrence.

4. All sandal trees on kandayam lands arrived at maturity should be felled without delay by the Forest Department.

C. BOWEN,
For Secretary

ಮೈಸೂರು ಚೀಫ್‌ಕಮಿಶ್ನರವರ ಆಫೀಸು.

22ನೇ ನವಂಬರ್ 1870.

ನಂಬರ್ 412.

ನಂದೀದುರ್ಗ ಅಷ್ಟಗ್ರಾಮ, ನಗರದ ಡಿವಿಜ್‌ಗಳ ಸೂಪರಿಂಟೆಂಡಾಂಟರುಗಳಿಗೆ.—

ಅಯ್ಯಾ,— *

1870ನೇ ಆಗಷ್ಟು ಮಾಹೆ ನೋಟೀಫಿಕೇಷನ್ನಿಂದಾ ಆದ ರೂಲ್ಸುಗಳ ಬರಿಕಿಲಾಫಗಳನ್ನು ಫಾರೆಸ್ಟ್ ರೂಲ್ಸಿಗೆ ದಾಖಲೆ ಇಲ್ಲದೇನೆ ವಿಚಾರಣೆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟು ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಸ್ತರುಗಳಿಗೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾ ಐಜ್ಞ ರೂಲ್ಸುಗಳನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ತರಬೇಕು.

ತಮ್ಮ ಸಾಗುವಳಿ ಜಮೀನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹುಟ್ಟುವ ಸಂದಲ್ ಸೊಸಿಗಳು ಅಂದರೆ ಮೂರು ಗಜ ಯತ್ತರಕ್ಕೆ ಕಮ್ಮಿಯಾದವುಗಳನ್ನು ನೇಗಲಿನಿಂದ ತೆಗಿಯಲು ರೈತರು ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರರಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಯತ್ತರವಾಗಿರುವ ಪಕ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಗಲಿ ಅಥವಾ ಇತರ ಸ್ಥಳ ಮತ್ತು ಬೇಲಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಆಗಲಿ ಬೆಳೆಯುವ ಸಂದಲ್ ಸೊಸಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕನ್‌ಸರ್ವೇಟರವರ ಅನುಮತಿಯಿಂದ ತೆಗಿಯಲು ಹುಕ್ಕುಂ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು.

ಸಂದಲ್ ಮರಗಳು ಯಾವ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇದ್ದಾಗ್ಯೂ ಅವುಗಳು ವಿಶೇಷವಾಗಿ ಬೆಳೆದಿರುವ ಬಂಜರು ಜಮೀನಗಳನ್ನು ಕನ್‌ಸರ್ವೇಟರವರ ಪೂರ್ವಾನುಮತಿಯಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಸಾಗುವಳಿ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಯಾವ ಕಾರಣದಿಂದಲು ಕೊಡಕೂಡದು.

ಕಂದಾಯದ ಜಮೀನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಕ್ತಾ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಗೆ ಬಂದಿರುವ ಸಂದಲ್ ಮರಗಳೆಲ್ಲವು ಸಾವಕಾಶವಾಗದೇ ಫಾರೆಸ್ಟ್ ಇಲಾಖೆಯವರಿಂದ ಕಡಿಯಲ್ಪಡಬೇಕು.

ಸಿ. ಬೊವೆನ್,

ಸೆಕ್ರೆಟರಿ ಯೆಂದು ಸೈನ್ ಆಗಿ ಇರುತ್ತೆ.

Appendix C

No. $\frac{8747}{523}$ R. F. *Dated Bangalore. 27th Februarr* 1875.

ORDER.—In reply to the above letter, the Conservator is informed that the expression "fields under cultivation" used in Department Public Works Secretary's Circular No. 410—412, dated 22nd November 1870, means lands under occupancy which are ploughed for purposes of cultivation, and that according to that circular, ryots may, in the course of ploughing, remove by the plough sandalwood seedlings growing on such lands and less than a yard in height. Applications for the removal of sandalwood trees which cannot be uprooted by the plough and which require to be hewn down by a knife or axe should be made to the Conservator as directed in Notification No. 186 of the 16th August 1870.

H. WELLESLEY
Secretary.

ಮೈಸೂರು ಚೀಫ್ ಕಮಿಶ್ನರವರ ಆಫೀಸ
27ನೇ ಫೆಬ್ರವರೀ 1875

ನಂಬರ 8747
523

ಆರ್ಡರ್.— 1870ನೇ ಇಸವಿ ನವೆಂಬರ 22ನೇ ಮಂಕಾಂನ 410—412ನೇ ಪಬ್ಲಿಕ ವರ್ಕಸ ಇಲಾಖಾ ಸರ್ಕ್ಯುಲರಲ್ಲಿ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿರುವ "ಸಾಗುವಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುವ ಜಮೀನಾಗಳು" ಯೆಂಬ ಪದಗಳು ಸಾಗುವಳೀ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಉಳಮೆಯಾಗುತ್ತಿರುವ ಹಿಡುವಳೀ ಜಮೀನಾಗಳೆಂದು ಅರ್ಥವಾಗುತ್ತೆಂತಲು, ಮತ್ತು ಐಜ್ಯ. ಸರ್ಕ್ಯುಲರ್‌ಮೇರೆ ರೈತರು ಅಂಥಾ ಜಮೀನಾಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಳೆಯುವ ಒಂದು ಗಜ ಯುತ ರಕ್ಕೆ ಕಮ್ಮಿಯಾದ ಸಂದಲ್ ಸೊಸಿಗಳನ್ನು ಉಳುವ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ನೇಗಲಿನಿಂದ ತೆಗದು ಹಾಕಬಹುದೆಂತಲು ಸದರ ಕಂಸರ್ ವೇಟರವರಿಗೆ ಇದರಿಂದ ತಿಳಿಸಿರುತ್ತೆ. ನೇಗಲಿನಿಂದ ಕೀಳುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಆಗದ ಮತ್ತು ಚಾಕು ವ ಕೊಡ್ಲಿಯಿಂದ ಕಡಿಯಲ್ಪಡಬೇಕಾದ ಸಂದಲ್ ಮರಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗಿಯಲು 1870ನೇ ಇಸವಿ ಆಗಷ್ಟ 16ನೇ ಮಂಕಾಂನ 186ನೇ ನಂಬರ ನೋಟಿಫಿಕೇಶನ್ನಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಧಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಂತೆ ಕಂಸರ್ ವೇಟರವರಿಗೆ ಅರ್ಜೀ ಬರೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು.

ಎಚ್. ವೆಲ್ಲಸಲಿ, ಸೆಕ್ರಟೇರಿ.
ಯೆಂದು ಸೈನ ಆಗಿರುತ್ತೆ

Appendix D.

READ—

Docket No. 541—258 of the 18th November 1879 from the Commissioner of the Nagar Division, forwarding copy of correspondence with the Deputy Commissioner of Shimoga regarding the liability of occupants of lands for the due preservation of sandal trees standing thereon.

No. 5177-88—F. 647, DATED BANGALORE, 7TH JANUARY 1880.

ORDER THEREON.—The Chief Commissioner approves of the instructions issued by the Commissioner. Neither the old Forest Rules, nor the revised, apply to the case. The Notification No. 186 of the 16th August 1870, which holds occupants of lands answerable for the preservation of sandal trees growing on them, should regulate its disposal. Where the injury to the trees can be clearly proved against the occupants of the land, they can be criminally prosecuted under the Indian Penal Code. Where such proof is wanting, the case may be disposed of under the Notification of 1870, under which the money value of the injury occasioned could be recovered from the land-holders as a revenue demand.

C. RANGACHARLU,
Revenue Secretary.

To—The Commissioner, Nagar Division.
" Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
" Deputy Conservator of Forests, Ashtagram Division,
" Asstt. Conservators of Nundydroog and Nagar Divisions, } for information.

ಮೈಸೂರು ಚೀಫ್ ಕಮಿಷನರವರ ಪ್ರೊಸೀಡಿಂಗ್ಸ್ — ರಾಜ್ಯ

1880ನೇ ಇಸವಿ ಜನವರೀ 7ರಲ್ಲು.—

ನಂಬರ 5177—88
647

ಆರ್ಡರ್.—ನಗರದ ಡಿವೀಜನ್ ಕಮಿಷನ್ನರಿಂದ ಕೊಡೋಣವಾದ ಹುಕ್ಕುಂಗಳನ್ನು ಚೀಫ್ ಕಮಿಷನರವರು ಮಂಜೂರ್ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ವಿವಾದಾಂಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುವ ಮೊಕದ್ದಮೆಗೆ ಹಳೇ ಫಾರೆಸ್ಟ್ ರೂಲ್ಸಾಗಲಿ ತಿದ್ದಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ರೂಲ್ಸಾಗಲಿ ಲಾಗೂ ಆಗುವದಿಲ್ಲ. ಸಾಗುವಳೀ ಜಮೀನ್ನಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಳೆಯುವ ಸಂದಲ್ ಮರಗಳ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆಗೋಸ್ಕರವಾಗಿ ಜಮೀನ್ ಹಿಡುವಳೀದಾರ್ರುಗಳನ್ನು ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರ್ಮಾಡುವ 1870ನೇ ಇಸವಿ ಆಗಷ್ಟು 16ನೇ ಮಕ್ರಂದ 186ನೇ ನಂಬರ್ ನೋಟಿಫಿಕೇಷನ್ನಂತೆ ಐಜ್ ಮೊಕದ್ದಮೆಯು ಫೈಸಲಾಗತಕ್ಕದ್ದಾಗಿರುತ್ತೆ. ಸಂದಲ್ ಮರಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಭವಿಸುವ ಹಾನಿಯು ಹಿಡುವಳೀದಾರ್ರುಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಸಾಬೀತಾಗುವ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂಡಿಯನ್ ಪೆನಲ್ ಕೋಡ್ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಅವರನ್ನು ಕ್ರಿಮಿನಲ್ ತರಫ್ ವಿಚಾರಣೇ ಮಾಡಬಹುದು. ಹಾಗೆ ಸಾಬೀತಾಗದ ಪಕ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂದಲ್ ಮರಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಭವಿಸಿದ ನಷ್ಟದ ಕಿಮ್ಮತ್ತು ರೆವಿನ್ಯೂ ಬಾಕಿಯಂತೆ ಹಿಡುವಳೀದಾರ್ರುಗಳಿಂದ ವಸೂಲಾಗಬಹುದೆಂದು ವಿಧಿಸುವ 1870ನೇ ಇಸವಿಯ ನೋಟಿಫಿಕೇಷನ್ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಮೊಕದ್ದಮೆಯು ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೇಯಾಗತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

" ಸಿ. ರಂಗಾಚಾರ್ಲು "
" ರೆವಿನ್ಯೂ ಸೆಕ್ರಿಟೇರಿ "
ಯಿಂದು ಸೈನಾಗಿರುತ್ತೆ.

Return of Tools for the quarter ending

ಹತ್ಯಾರುಗಳ. ನೇ ಕ್ವಾರ್ಟರ್ ತಖ್ತೆ. ಮಾಹೇ ಆಖೈರ್

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No. ನಂ.	Particulars of Tools. ಹತ್ಯಾರುಗಳ (ಅಹನೀಸರಂಜಾಮಿಗಳ) ತಪಶೀಲುಗಳು.	Balance from last quarter. ಕಳದ ಕ್ವಾರ್ಟರಿನ ಬಾಕಿ.	Received during the quarter. ಈ ಕ್ವಾರ್ಟರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಜಮಾ.	Total. ಜುಮ್ಲಾ.	Sold or otherwise disposed of. ಬಿಕ್ರಿ ಅಥವಾ ಇತರ ವಿಧವಾಗಿ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ.	Balance. ಬಾಕಿ.				Remarks. ಷರಾ.
						Useful. ಉಪಯೋಗವಾದದ್ದು.	Useless. ಉಪಯೋಗವಿಲ್ಲದ್ದು.	Fit for repair. ರಿಪೇರಿಗೆ ಲಾಯಕವಾದ್ದು	Total. ಜುಮ್ಲಾ.	

No. 7-14

Office of the Inspector General of Forests and Plantations in Mysore.

Dated 3rd July 1895.

From

The Inspector General of Forests and Plantations in Mysore

To

The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

In pursuance of Government orders conveyed in para 4 of their Proceedings No. 19339-47, dated 3rd May 1895, I have the honor to request the Deputy Commissioner to be so good as to report at an early date what action was taken on the late Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 226 / Rev. 7.3 dated 8th April 1876, and the subsequent orders directing an enumeration of Sandal wood trees in the District. If no action has been taken, prompt and stringent orders should be issued to have the enumeration effected at as early a date as possible. The enumeration must be made under the four classes laid down in the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings above quoted (a copy of which is herewith sent for ready reference), as directed therein the enumeration work as far as State and District Forests are concerned must be undertaken by the Forest subordinates and that in village forests, village sites, and cultivated lands whether Government or Inam must be assigned to village servants. The rainy season (after reproductive works are over) will be the best season for undertaking the enumeration as Forest and village subordinates will not have any important work on hand then and Sandal trees being in full leaf the work of enumeration will be facilitated.

(b) young trees, (d) mere seedlings

The last class will not admit of enumeration but the places where there is a seedling growth and where it is absent can generally be noted against each locality. —

Jos F. Clarke
Offg Secretary

Instructions

(1). Sandal trees growing in District Forests, State Forests, Reserves and Forest Plantations, as well as Departmental dibblings ~~by Forest Officials~~ and sowings outside, should be enumerated by Forest Officials. Those growing in village lands, both cultivated and uncultivated, gowal, Amrit Mahal and Revenue Kavals and revenue plantations, as well as on Inam lands the holders of which have no right to Sandalwood should be enumerated by Revenue i.e. ~~by~~ Taluk and village officials. For the purpose of this enumeration the "District Forest" should be understood to mean only actual Forest and not unoccupied waste lands which should be dealt with by above Revenue Officials.

(2) For the facility of Enumeration, blocks may be made and sandal trees in each block counted out and noted under 5 classes as they may fall under.

(3). Not less than 25 per cent of enumeration by Subordinates should be tested by Forest Officers and Amildars within their respective charges.

(1). డిస్ట్రిక్టు ఫారెస్టు, స్టేటు ఫారెస్టు, రిజర్వు కీలు మరియు ఫారెస్టు ప్లాంటేషన్లు అలాగే డిపార్టుమెంటల్ డిబ్లింగ్స్ ఇలాంటివి అలాగే బయట విత్తనాలు వేయడం, ఇవి డిస్ట్రిక్టు ఫారెస్టు అధికారులు లెక్కించవలెను. సాగు భూములు అనగా ఆక్రమించిన మరియు ఆక్రమించని గోవాల్, అమృత్ మహల్ మరియు రెవెన్యూ కావల్స్ మరియు రెవెన్యూ ప్లాంటేషన్లు, ఇనాం భూములు వీటి హక్కుదారులకు చందనపు చెక్కపై హక్కు లేదు అట్టి వారు రెవెన్యూ అధికారులు అనగా తాలూకా మరియు గ్రామ అధికారులు లెక్కించవలెను.

Enumeration of Sandalwood trees in the

Taluk.	Hobli	Village	Survey number comprised in Sandal block and area	If block or district forest or plantation the name of the same and the area	Month and date of enumeration	Description	
						No. of dead trees	No. of decaying trees
				Name of State or Private	Date	Total	Nil

I have tested 25 per c

Taluk of the District 189

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of trees —

No. of mature trees found	No. of young trees above 3 feet high	Localities where mere seedlings less than 3 feet high are growing and their areas and whether the growth is extensive or sparse.	Remarks.
			(For instructions turn over).
	Localities		

Officer or Tahsildar

రాష్ట్రాంతరాలకు వెళ్ళుచున్నారు, రాష్ట్రాభ్యంతరం పోలీసు వెళ్ళుచున్నారు, అట్లు వెళ్ళుచున్నవారు ఇట్లు వెళ్ళుచున్నవారు ఇంకా అనేకులు వెళ్ళుచున్నారు, ఆ తరగతి సంబంధపడిన వారు వెళ్ళు. రాష్ట్రాభ్యంతరాలకు వెళ్ళు వారు తమ తమ గ్రామాలు ఆ పట్టణము అందలి ఉపాధ్యాయులు లేదా ఆ పట్టణ "డిప్రెస్డ్ క్లాస్ రిలీఫ్" అని ఆ పేరు గల అందలి కార్యదర్శి వద్ద నమోదు చేసుకొని అందలి అధికారులు వెళ్ళుచున్నారు. ఇంకా అనేకులు వెళ్ళుచున్నారు అందలి వారు అట్లు వెళ్ళు వారు రాష్ట్రాభ్యంతరాలకు వెళ్ళు ఆ అందలి అధికారులు అందలి ఉపాధ్యాయులు.

2. ఆ విధముగా రాష్ట్రాభ్యంతరాలకు వెళ్ళుచున్నారు. వెళ్ళుచున్నవారు ఇంకా రాష్ట్రాభ్యంతరాలకు వెళ్ళుచున్నారు అందలి వారు వెళ్ళుచున్నవారు ఎట్లు అట్లు అందు అందు పడ్డిగే సంబంధం గురించి ఆ అందు పడ్డిగే సంబంధపడి ఉపాధ్యాయులు.

3. కొంత ఉపాధ్యాయులు వెళ్ళుచున్నారు అందు పడిన ప్రత్యేక అధికారం నియమించబడ్డారు శేషపాం 25 రూపాయలు ప్రతి నెలకు అధికారులు ఆ పడ్డిగే అందు, ఆ అందు, ఆ అందలి వెళ్ళుచున్నవారు ఆ తరగతి ఆ అందు అనేకులు ఆ పడ్డిగే పడిన వారు ప్రత్యేక అధికారులు ఆ పడ్డిగే అందు ఉపాధ్యాయులు.

No. 16

From

The Deputy Commissioner,
Shadur District

To

The Inspector General of Forests
in Mysore

9th June 1895

In enclosing herein a copy of letter No. 679, dated 5th June 1895, from Mr. Russell the Deputy Conservator of Forests, of this District, regarding the entertainment of a temporary staff has the honor to request that the entertainment of the temporary staff may be sanctioned, and the radius from the Sringeri boundary within which the enumeration of the sandal trees is to be performed may be kindly stated.

(Signed) W. J. Knight
for Deputy Commissioner
Shadur District

"Copy"

L. Michetto
Inspector General of Forests.

Ch.

No. ba. 6436.

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

651

From.

The Inspector General of Forests
in Mysore

To

The Deputy Commissioner
Kadur District
21st June 1895, Camp Koppet.

His docket No. 1661, dated 9th instant forwarding District Forest Officer's docket No. 679 of the 5th idem, requesting sanction to the entertainment of a temporary staff for the enumeration of Sandalwood trees and instructions as to the radius from the Sringeri boundary within which the trees are to be counted

In reply, has the honor to observe that the enumeration referred to should, the Inspector General, thinks be done by the village officials, supervised by the Sheikdar and Amildar and checked from time to time by the District Forest Officer.

The temporary staff applied for by

by the District Forest Officer and which is extravagant, cannot be sanctioned

The radius may be taken from 5 to 7 miles.

(Signed) L. Rickett

Inspector General of Forests.

" "

Copy

L Rickett

Inspector General of Forests.

" "

No. 711

6

Deputy Commissioner's Office.
Kadur District.
Dated Chickmagalur 24th June 1895.

From

The Deputy Commissioner,
Kadur District.

To.

The Inspector General of Forests
and Plantations in Mysore.
Bangalore.

Sir.

With reference to your letter C.436. dated 21st instant, stating that you think the enumeration of Sandal-wood trees referred to should be done by the village officials supervised by the Sheikdars and Amildars, I have the honor to state that I beg to differ with you and that this work should not be carried out by the Revenue authorities for the following reasons:

(1). That as you are aware the Rayot looks upon the Sandal tree

as his natural enemy and the sooner he can get rid of it the better for him and that consequently the Patel would show as few sandal trees in his village as he possibly could and his enumeration could not therefore be depended upon

(2). The villages as you are also probably aware, around Sringeri are of a very large area and very strict Supervision would be necessary for which the Shikdars and Amildar cannot afford time in addition to their other multifarious duties and for these reasons I would therefore request that a Special forest Staff be appointed for this work

(3). While on this subject I

beg

beg to state that I am of opinion that an enumeration of the Sandal trees in each village of the District might be taken up with great advantage by which means the Forest Department would be enabled to estimate their supplies annually. But as this is entirely a forest produce, I would suggest the Forest department doing it helped of course by the village authorities to point out the different Survey Numbers &c—

I have &c
(signed) H. H. Sparkes
Deputy Commissioner
Kadur District.

"Copy

Ricketts.
Inspector General of
Forests.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

(918)

(14)

Read as

Government Process.

No. 19339-47 / R. 2781 dated 3d. May 1895

commenting upon the Inspector General of Forests report on the results of the sandalwood sales held in the several Kotties of the Province in November and December 1894, issuing instructions for preparing future returns on the subject and suggesting the giving out on contract the collection of sandalwood in distant and inaccessible jungly quarters

Read Letter No. 90/15 dated 23d. July 1895, from the Insp^r. General of Forests in

Mysore reporting on the several points adverted to in the above proceedings

Order thereon :- 1948 / 11709 & 15.8.95.

With reference to the quantity of wood obtained from mature sandal trees as distinguished from dead and decaying trees the Inspector General of Forests states that in the monthly returns now received from the Districts this information is not separately shown and that he has called for such details from 1881 The Govt. will await the information called for which if available would be useful and interesting

2 The form submitted by the Inspector General for adoption by the Forest Officers and Taluk Amildars in recording the results of enumeration of sandal trees conducted by them under the orders referred to above is approved and the Inspector General is re-quested to have it printed and distributed as early as possible with the necessary instructions

3 The Government quite agree with Mr Ricketts in thinking that without the co-operation of the Village Officer there is no prospect of this important work of enumeration being carried out speedily A quarterly statement

of progress made should be submitted for the information of Government

4. As regards the collection of sandalwood while the Government generally concur with Mr Ricketts in the observations made in para 5 of his letter they are desirous of knowing why the contract system with suitable conditions and under proper supervision should not be tried experimentally at least in some of the accessible localities specially selected for the purpose by inviting tenders and thereby inducing open competition In distant and inaccessible

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

jungle tracts of Mysore and Shimoga Districts ~~as proposed~~ the collection may be made departmentally as proposed an assistant or sub assistant Conservator of Forests being deputed to specially superintend the operations.

Recd

Cl

15-8-95 Rev Secy

To The Insp. Genl of Forests and Plantations in Mysore

Proceedings of the Government of Mysore, Forest, dated 15th August 1895.

READ AGAIN :—

Government Proceedings No. 19339-47—R. 2781, dated 3rd May 1895, commenting upon the Inspector General of Forest's report on the results of the sandalwood sales held in the several kot'his of the Province in November and December 1894, issuing instructions for preparing future returns on the subject, and suggesting the giving out on *contract* the collection of sandalwood in distant and inaccessible jungly quarters.

Read the following letter; No. 90—15, dated 23rd July 1895, from the Inspector General of Forests in Mysore, referred to in the above Proceedings:—

With reference to Government Proceedings No. 19339-47—R. 2781, dated 3rd May last, calling for report on several points adverted to therein, I have the honor to state as follows:—

2. *Quantity of wood obtained from mature sndal trees (para 3).*—In the monthly sandalwood returns received from the Districts, the quantity of sandalwood obtained from mature trees is not shown separately from that obtained from dead and decaying trees. Hence I am in doubt as to whether the particulars called for by Government can be furnished. I have, however, called for such details, if available from 1881, directing at the same time to enter such details in future returns rendered to my office. That sandal collection has been systematized, and that green wood felling has been greatly restricted will be seen from para 4 of the enclosed printed manual issued for guidance shortly after my appointment as Inspector General of Forests.

3. *Enumeration of sandal trees (para 4).*—I have no complete correspondence or information on the subject. I have yet been able to find only two printed Proceedings of the late Chief Commissioner, Nos. 226—R. F. 3 and 1975—R. F. 46, dated, respectively, 8th April and 3rd June 1876. I have addressed a Circular to the Deputy Commissioners on the subject, and enclose copy of the same for the information of Government. Even if the enumeration had been conducted then, *i. e.* about twenty years ago, it is desirable that a census of the trees should be taken now to afford data for future collection. Some time before the receipt of the present Government Order, the enumeration of sandalwood trees in the Bangalore District was taken up, as per my orders in connection with Mr. Russell's report that capital stock was diminishing and that collection should be reduced to 30 tons per annum. The results of this enumeration, so far as village lands were dealt with, show that 768 decayed or decaying trees, 614 dry trees, 12,755 mature trees, and 72,649 young trees were counted out in the several Taluks of the District, excepting Kankanhalli (which abounds in sandalwood) and Bangalore Taluks from which lists have yet to be received. This enumeration carried out by Amildars with the help of their Shekdars, Shanbhoges and Patels is, at best, approximate, particularly in respect to mature trees. As regards the sandalwood resources of State Forests it is reported both by Mr. Russell's predecessor and successor in office that trees of all stages of growth are to be found, including top-dry and mature trees, in pretty large numbers in more remote parts of certain forests. At one time the area under sandal growth in Closepet and Kankanhalli Taluks was roughly estimated at 30,000 acres, and whatever there is, it is being largely supplemented by annual dibbling and sowing operations carried on in scrub jungles, village lands and plantations. Now that a regular census of sandal trees is being taken, under Government orders conveyed in paras 4 and 5 of the Proceedings under reply, the resources of sandalwood, both natural and artificial, will be fully ascertained. In furtherance of this important measure; and with a view to secure uniformity, I would suggest that the accompanying form, with such modifications as Government may consider necessary and direct, be printed and supplied to Deputy Commissioners and Amildars, with needful instructions for the early and careful prosecution of the work, checking a certain percentage of it personally as a test of correct enumeration taken by their subordinates. The statement received from Revenue and Forest subordinates may be compiled Talukwar in the District Forest Office, and the same transmitted to me for submission to Government.

4. In connection with this subject it is not out of place to mention or to submit copies of correspondence between the Deputy Commissioner of Kadur and myself, regarding the enumeration of sandal trees in the Government Villages within a radius of 5 to 7 miles from the limits of Sringeri Jahagir. It will be seen that Mr. Sparkes is against the employment of village officials on the above work on the ground that the Patels, identified with raiyats who look upon sandal trees as their enemy, cannot be expected to bring on the list all the sandal trees existing, that the Amildars and Shekdars who have multifarious duties to attend to could not check the Patels' enumeration, and that therefore a special Forest staff should be appointed for the work. Far from agreeing in the above remarks and proposals, I beg to state that as directed in Government Proceedings No 226—R. F. 3, dated 8th April 1876, the taluk and village officials who are the natural guardians of sandalwood, ought to take up the work of enumerating sandal trees standing in lands, whether Government or Inam, lying outside the State and District Forests, which will be explored by the forest officials, and all trees therein counted by them, which will be an enormous work for them in addition to their other duties. I beg that orders on the above may be passed.

5. *Collection by contract* (*para.* 6).—As regards sandalwood collection, the Government seem to be of opinion that it is better and more cheaply done on *contract* than in *amani*. It may perhaps be so with regard to accessible localities, and even then a well conducted *amani* system would prove more advantageous, as will be seen from the marginal comparative statement furnished by the Shimoga District Forest Officer, with reference to my remarks on the District Forest Report for 1893-94. For the conservancy and extraction of sandal wood, we have a special establishment of salaried Manegars in all the sandal-Districts, and this agency works the sandal wood tracts with a certain amount of responsibility and care. Far from the *contract* system being profitable, it is fraught with irregularities easily connived at by local subordinates. Instances are not wanting in which contractors for dry wood collection were found to have cut green wood and let it dry to be carted away with dead wood; and, also to have cut in localities other than those authorized or specified in their agreement. The trees are often not properly uprooted, nor are the thin branches containing heart wood completely worked up owing to extra labor and cost it involves. Such irregularities will, as may be expected, be greater when distant and inaccessible jungle tracts are assigned to them. Not only would they ask much higher rates, but would also fail in their contract delaying their supply for some reason or other till the eleventh hour, when the Department would have to step in and take the collection into its hands invoking the aid of Amildars. All such inaccessible parts can therefore be better worked by Departmental agency, and cheaply too, as far as may be possible, if it can command the aid of the local Revenue officials as regards the supply of labor and carts. This should be rendered imperative, as the more interior and difficult parts have to be worked for future supply, owing to exhaustion of dead and decaying trees in the nearer localities hitherto operated upon in certain Districts.

Name of Kothi.	Cost in previous years including collection and carting under contract system per ton.				Cost during 1893-94.																Difference.		Remarks.
					Average cost of collection per ton.				Carting.								Total.						
									Distance in miles.				Rate per ton per mile.			Amount.							
	Maximum.		Minimum.		Average.				Maximum.		Minimum.		Average.								Increase.	Decrease.	
	R.	a.	p.	R.	a.	p.	R.	a.	p.	R.	a.	p.	R.	a.	p.	R.	a.	p.	R.	a.	p.	R. a. p.	
Shimoga ...	20	0	0	14	0	0	17	0	0	6	4	25½	0	4	0	6	6	0	12	14	0	0 0 4	"The *amani* system has also the advantage of working distant jungle places which is not the case under contract system for obvious reasons."
Tirthahalli ...	25	0	0	16	0	0	30	8	0	7	3	28¾	0	6	0	10	11	0	18	3	0	0 0 2	
Sagar ...	25	0	0	20	0	0	22	8	0	7	8	27	0	5	6	8	7	0	15	7	0	0 0 7	1 0 5

6. I beg further to add that Government have once condemned, (*vide* Proceedings No. 4782-5—186, dated 16th October 1882,) the *contract* system in the following terms:—

"The system of felling sandal by *contract*, which led to indiscriminate cutting, has been properly given up in this (Mysore) District and sandal is now collected at cheaper cost through "the agency of temporary Manegars." Under the circumstances above represented, I am not, I deferentially submit, prepared to recommend reversion to *contract* system, and if permitted would suggest the expediency of concentrating under a special Forest Officer, subject to general control of the District Forest Officer, the operations of both exploitation and dressing of sandal-wood in the more important Districts of Shimoga and Mysore, such special Forest Officer being required to devote full attention to sandal conservancy and reproduction on established methods in selected localities through the agency of Manegars and Foresters within their respective charges. All expenditure connected with sandal cultivation, exploitation and kot'hi preparation should be checked before it is passed and included in the District working charges bill.

No. 1948—Ft. 109, DATED, BANGALORE, 15TH AUGUST 1895.

ORDER THEREON.—With reference to the quantity of wood obtained from mature sandal trees as distinguished from dead and decaying trees the Inspector General of Forests states that in the monthly returns now received from the Districts this information is not separately shown, and that he has called for such details from 1881. The Government will await the information called for, which, if available, would be useful and interesting.

Forest, dated 15*th August* 1895.

2. The form submitted by the Inspector General for adoption by the Forest Officers and Taluk Amildars in recording the results of enumeration of sandal trees conducted by them under the orders referred to above, is approved, and the Inspector General is requested to have it printed and distributed as early as possible with the necessary instructions.

3. The Government quite agree with Mr. Ricketts in thinking that without the co-operation of the village officers there is no prospect of this important work of enumeration being carried out speedily. A quarterly statement of progress made should be submitted for the information of Government.

4. As regards the collection of sandalwood, while the Government generally concur with Mr. Ricketts in the observations made in para 5 of his letter, they are desirous of knowing why the *contract* system with suitable conditions, and under proper supervision, should not be tried experimentally at least in some of the accessible localities specially selected for the purpose by inviting tenders and thereby inducing open competition. In distant and inaccessible jungle tracts of Mysore and Shimoga Districts the collection may be made departmentally as proposed, an Assistant or Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests being deputed to specially superintend the operations.

C. SREENIVASIENGAR,
Revenue Secretary.

To—The Inspector General of Forests and Plantations in Mysore.

Exd.—H.A.R.

1895-96

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

FOREST

PROCEEDINGS

Dated 15th August 1895.

No. $\frac{1948}{\text{Ft. 109}}$

Passing further orders regarding submission of returns of sandalwood sales in the several kot'his in the Province, and the collection of sandalwood in accessible and inaccessible jungle portions of the Province, and approving of a form submitted by the Inspector General of Forests for adoption by Village and Forest Officers in enumerating sandal trees.

M .G.C.P.B.—4-9-95—200